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ABSTRACT

The statewide school survey monitors trends in substance use among public school students, identifies emerging problem areas, and serves as a basis of comparison for local school surveys. Chapter 1 covers "Description of Survey and Study Limitations." Chapter 2, "Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data," presents comparisons to the National Survey, national and state trends, and arrest and treatment data for high school students. Chapter 3, "Drug-Specific Patterns of Use," covers tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, illicit drugs, marijuana, uppers, downers, cocaine and crack, hallucinogens, ecstasy, and steroids. Data on availability, prevalence and frequency of use, student attitudes, and other factors are presented. Chapter 4, "Demographic Variables and Substance Use," explores gender, race and ethnicity, school grades, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of time in school district in relation to substance use. Chapter 5, "Other Factors Related to Substance Use," presents data on school problems, peer use, parties, availability, danger, parental attitudes, age of first use, extracurricular activities, and other factors. Chapter 6, "Alcohol and Drug Related Problems," discusses related behavior problems. Chapter 7 covers "Sources of Information and Assistance" for students with problems. Conclusions are presented in Chapter 8. The survey instrument, Substance use prevalence, alcohol, and inhalant tables, problem indicator questions, and extracurricular activity prevalence tables are appended. A separately bound executive summary is included. (EMK)

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Texas Commission on
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1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12

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1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12

Liang Y. Liu, Ph.D.

Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
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Executive Summary

Introduction

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas School Survey has been a biennial collaborative effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) and the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University to collect and analyze information on substance use among Texas youths. The statewide survey monitors trends in substance use among public school students, identifies emerging problem areas, and serves as a basis of comparison for local school surveys which are conducted annually by various school districts throughout the state. The *1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* was based on the responses of 106,924 secondary students in 72 school districts throughout Texas. The sample contained 51,103 males (48 percent) and 55,558 females (52 percent). Of the sample, 45 percent were Anglos, 16 percent were African Americans, 31 percent were Hispanics, and 8 percent were of other races or ethnicities.

Comparisons with National Data

- Substance use trends for secondary students in Texas are consistent with national trends, showing an increase in illicit drug use, especially marijuana use since 1992.
- Texas eighth graders reported higher current use (within the past month) of marijuana, cocaine, and steroids than did eighth graders nationwide in 1996.
- Texas tenth graders reported more current use of cocaine than tenth graders nationwide, but were less likely than tenth graders nationwide to use cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and crack. This pattern also held for seniors in Texas versus seniors nationwide.
- Texas seniors were more likely than national seniors to have used cocaine in the past month.

Other Texas Data

- The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report corroborates the rise in illicit drug use among Texas adolescents during recent years. It indicates that arrests of youths aged 17 and under for drug sales and possession are increasing. Total drug arrests for juveniles aged 17 and under in 1996 have doubled since 1985.
- According to the Uniform Crime Report, the proportion of juvenile marijuana arrests to total drug offenses in Texas peaked in 1987 at 78 percent, dropped to a low of 39 percent in 1991, but was on the rise again at 62 percent in 1994 and 75 percent in 1996.
- In 1988, according to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process which collects information on all clients entering TCADA-funded

substance abuse treatment programs, 40 percent of juvenile admissions were for a primary problem of marijuana. This figure dropped to a low of 20 percent in 1991, but then climbed to 51 percent in 1994 and 67 percent in 1996.

Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Some 64 percent of Texas secondary students in 1996 reported using tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month, while 78 percent of students reported using some type of substance in their lifetime. A prevalence table containing a complete list of substance use rates for Texas secondary students by survey year is shown in Appendix B, Table B1.

Tobacco

- Lifetime and current prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any other substance except alcohol.
- In 1996, 55 percent of all secondary students reported having used some type of tobacco product during their lifetime (54 percent had ever used cigarettes, and 17 percent had ever used smokeless tobacco).
- Lifetime tobacco use ranged from 41 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors.
- While lifetime tobacco use remained stable between 1990 and 1996, current use of tobacco increased during that same period with tenth graders showing the greatest increase.
- The average age reported for first use of tobacco among seniors was 13.6 years, earlier than the age of first use of any other substance.

Alcohol

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas youths.

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing the use of illicit drugs because of the availability of alcohol and the perception among adolescents that drinking alcohol is not as dangerous as using other drugs.

- Lifetime alcohol use was 73 percent for all secondary students, ranging from 56 percent for seventh graders to 85 percent for seniors.
- Both lifetime and current use of alcohol showed a decrease between 1994 and 1996.
- Although binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks on one occasion) was lower in 1996 than in 1994, the percentage of students who reported heavy alcohol consumption has increased since 1988. For example, 13 percent of all students in 1988 said they usually drank five or more wine coolers during an average drinking occasion, compared to 18 percent in 1996. During that time, binge drinking for wine doubled from 4 percent to 8 percent, and binge drinking for liquor increased from 9

percent to 14 percent.

- A majority of students thought alcohol was very easy to obtain.
- More than 9 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year. Of those students, about one-half went to class while drunk more than once and one-fifth did so four or more times.

Inhalants

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1996 than in 1988, inhalant use remains a problem, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades, and for those who are experiencing academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems in school. Students who had used inhalants had many of the characteristics associated with those who drop out of school: poor academic achievement, low motivation (suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indicated by increased discipline problems).

- In 1996, 22 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, while 14 to 16 percent of juniors and seniors reported lifetime inhalant use.
- Students who made C's or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants than those who made A's and B's.
- Correction fluid was the most commonly used inhalant among Texas secondary students, followed by liquid or spray paint, and gasoline.
- Unlike other inhalants, nitrites are more likely to be used by older students.

Illicit Drugs

The use of illicit drugs increased significantly between 1992 and 1996, reversing a downward trend seen since 1988.

- Use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1996, reversing the downward trend seen since 1988. The increase was much higher among younger students than older students.
- About 34 percent of all secondary students in 1996 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, up from 22 percent in 1992, but still below the 1988 rate of 39 percent.
- Use of illicit drugs was highest among seniors. About 43 percent reported lifetime use of an illicit drug, and 21 percent reported past-month use of an illicit drug.
- Fewer students in 1996 were limiting their illicit drug use to marijuana, indicating that adolescents are currently more inclined to use multiple substances.

Marijuana

- In 1996, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco.
- Lifetime marijuana use for all secondary students rose to 31 percent in 1996, increasing significantly from 20 percent in 1992, but still just

below the peak of 32 percent in 1988.

- Older students were more likely to report use of marijuana. About 17 percent of seventh graders in 1996 reported lifetime marijuana use, while 41 percent of the seniors did so.
- Not only had more students used marijuana, but also those who had used marijuana did so more often. As many as 8 percent of all students in 1996 reported using marijuana on a daily or weekly basis. The heavy use of marijuana was up from 3 percent in 1992.

Uppers

- Uppers were the second most frequently used illicit drug among Texas secondary students. The use of uppers has increased slightly since 1992 but was only one-half as much as the level in 1988.
- In 1996, overall lifetime use of uppers was about 8 percent, and current use was about 3 percent with older students reporting higher levels of lifetime use.

Downers

- Only 6 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of downers, and 2 percent reported current use.
- Lifetime use of downers increased from 1994 to 1996 for most secondary students except for seventh and eighth graders.

Cocaine/Crack

- About 7 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of powdered cocaine, and 2 percent reported current use. Very little crack use was reported (3 percent, lifetime use; 0.6 percent, current use).
- Hispanic students reported considerably higher lifetime and current use of powdered cocaine (11 percent and 4 percent, respectively) than Anglo (6 percent and 2 percent) or African American (1 percent and 0.4 percent) students.
- Lifetime cocaine/crack use decreased from 7 percent to 5 percent between 1988 and 1992, but rose again to 7 percent in 1996.
- Cocaine/crack use tended to be two to three times higher among students who made poor grades.

Hallucinogens

- Lifetime use of hallucinogens displayed a trend similar to cocaine/crack: it was 7 percent in 1988, decreased to 5 percent from 1990 to 1992, but rose to 7 percent in 1996.
- Current use of hallucinogens has remained steady at 2 percent over the past five surveys.

Ecstasy

- More than 5 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of Ecstasy which was two times as much use as reported from 1992 to 1994.

- Ecstasy use was more prevalent among Anglo students. About 8 percent of Anglo students admitted lifetime use compared to 4 percent of Hispanics and 1 percent of African American students.

Steroids

- Steroid consumption was virtually an all-male phenomenon. Three percent of males reported lifetime use in comparison to 1 percent of females.
- Steroid use was more prevalent among athletes. About 70 percent more secondary students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids than those who were not in athletics.

Demographic Variables

Gender

- Except for uppers, male students were more likely to use substances than female students, especially in the higher grades. For example in 1996, 47 percent of male seniors reported lifetime use of any illicit drug versus 38 percent of female seniors.
- From 1994 to 1996, lifetime rates increased more rapidly among female students than male students for tobacco, inhalants, and all illicit drugs except downers.

Race/Ethnicity

- In 1996, Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence use for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack. Anglo students had the highest prevalence rates for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy. African American students had the highest rates of use for the category "marijuana only."
- All three racial/ethnic groups showed an increase in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1996, breaking a trend of declining drug use since 1988. For the survey years 1988, 1990, and 1992, Hispanic students reported the highest rates of past-month use of marijuana, followed by Anglo students, with African American students reporting the least amount of current use. In 1994 as in 1996, however, African Americans outpaced Anglos in the percentage of students who reported past-month use of marijuana.

School Grades

- Students who earned grades of C or lower reported two to three times as much lifetime and current use for all illicit drugs than those making A's and B's.
- Both academic groups of students reported an increase in lifetime use of all substances except alcohol between 1994 and 1996, with students who made A's and B's showing higher increased rates for any illicit drug, marijuana, and downers.

Family Structure

- Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.
- Compared to 1988, decreases in lifetime use of alcohol and marijuana were seen among students from two-parent families, while students from other family structures showed increases in use of alcohol and marijuana.

Socioeconomic Status

- Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Working students were about 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack; and, they were about two times more likely to use hallucinogens.
- Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (67 percent). This difference was most evident among students in lower grades, but was not an indicator of substance use for twelfth graders.

Other Factors

Secondary students were more likely to have higher levels of substance use (1) if they had conduct problems at school; (2) if most of their friends also used substances; (3) if they had easy access to substances; (4) if they did not think a substance was dangerous; (5) if they felt unsafe in their homes, schools, and/or neighborhoods; (6) if they thought their parents approved of substance use; and (7) if they rarely participated in extracurricular activities.

Conduct Problems

- Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely than other students to have used alcohol or drugs. Of those students who had no conduct problems during the school year, only 25 percent drank alcohol, 3 percent used inhalants, and 7 percent used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, of the students who had conduct problems on four or more days, 62 percent had consumed alcohol, 11 percent had used inhalants, and 38 percent had used marijuana in the past month.

Peer Use

- About 80 percent of all secondary students in 1996 said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol, and 57 percent said they had close friends who used marijuana. Only 23 percent of the students said that they had any close friends who used inhalants.

Availability of Substances

- About 57 percent of all secondary students (33 percent of seventh graders and 73 percent of seniors) in 1996 reported that alcohol was used at some parties they attended during the past school year; 43 percent said that illicit drugs were used at some parties they had attended.

- About 75 percent of all secondary students said that tobacco and alcohol were very or somewhat easy to obtain, compared to 53 percent for marijuana, 28 percent for cocaine, 25 percent for crack and hallucinogens, and 24 percent for Ecstasy. Older students were more likely to say that substances were easier to obtain than younger students.

Perceptions of Danger

- Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances. For example in 1996, only 22 percent of the students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 61 percent of those who thought alcohol was not very dangerous to use. Only 4 percent of students who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas the current prevalence of marijuana was 44 percent and 66 percent for those who believed that marijuana was not very dangerous to use and not dangerous at all.

Perceptions of Security

- Substance use by students is related to their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Substance-using students felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users.

Parental Influence

- Adolescents who said their parents approved of teens their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval. For example, past-month use of marijuana was 44 percent among students who believed their parents approved of teens their age using marijuana, compared to only 14 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved.
- Parental involvement in the activities of their children tends to serve as a protective factor against adolescent involvement in substance use. Students whose parents attended school events were less likely to use alcohol and marijuana.

Extracurricular Activities

- Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances. For example, only 17 percent of past-month marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, compared to 28 percent of marijuana non-users. There were differences in levels of substance use, however, among the different activity groups as discussed more fully in Chapter 5.
- On the basis of extracurricular activities, students involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs had the highest rates of substance use. For example, the VOE/DE/work study students reported past-month use of any illicit drug at 19 percent, compared to athletes at 16 percent and choir members at 13 percent.

Band and orchestra students reported the lowest past-month use of any illicit drug at 10 percent. The VOE/DE/work study students also drank more than other activity groups of students, followed by drill team members and cheerleaders who had the second highest rates of drinking.

- Secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco.

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

- Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. Although the percentage of students who reported driving after having a good bit to drink has declined through the years, the percentage who had driven while high on drugs increased sharply from 1992 to 1996 (for example, from 8 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1996 among seniors). .
- The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5 to 6 percent over the past several years, but about two times as many secondary students in 1996 than in 1992 reported drug-related problems with the law or their teachers (3.1 percent versus 1.4 percent, with the police; 2.2 percent versus 1.2 percent, with their teachers).

Conclusions

Marijuana has become more popular since 1992; its current use among eighth graders has tripled over five years.

- After showing a downward trend since 1988, use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1996. The increases in illicit drug use resulted mostly from rising prevalence rates among eighth graders, female students, and African American students.
- Increases in illicit drug use were much larger among the younger secondary students. For instance, eighth graders' lifetime use of any illicit drug increased from 15 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1996.
- Marijuana has become more popular since 1992; its current use among Texas eighth graders has tripled over five years. To the extent that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use found in this study may be a warning signal of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.
- Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs.
- Between 1994 and 1996, prevalence use increased for all drug types, with the largest increase in lifetime Ecstasy use followed by lifetime crack use.
- Male students reported substance use rates well above those for females for most substances; although, the increase in the lifetime use of substances from 1994 to 1996 among females outpaced their male counterparts.

- Alcohol remained the most commonly used substance among Texas secondary students, followed by tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers.
- Not only did more students use drugs in 1996, but also students used drugs more frequently. Given the increase in illicit drug use, a variety of indicators corroborated this phenomenon including crime reports and substance abuse treatment data.
- Survey participants reported more instances of reckless behavior as a result of substance use. Higher percentages of students than in 1992 reported drug use at most or all of the parties they attended. Similarly, more students attended class high on drugs or intoxicated in 1996.
- Overall, students who reported grades of C or lower were two to three times more likely to use substances than A and B students. Paradoxically, both academic groups showed increases in lifetime substance use from 1994 to 1996, with A and B students showing larger increases for any illicit drug, marijuana, and downers. Peer pressure and lowered perceptions of the dangers of substance use may play a role in making substance use more acceptable to adolescents. This trend speaks to the rising popularity of substance use at all levels — even the academically successful students are at risk.
- Students who held jobs were more likely to experiment with substances than those who did not hold jobs. This phenomenon could be a result of exposure to older co-workers who experiment with substances. Employment, however, could possibly affect academics and curtail extracurricular activity participation which are protective measures against substance use.

Rising levels of substance use affect all kinds of students, including the academically successful.

Results of the present study suggest that prevention initiatives should include the following strategies:

- encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities;
- help them to develop positive peer relationships;
- foster parental participation in school activities;
- facilitate parental communications of disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;
- integrate substance use prevention methods in as many areas of the school setting as possible;
- encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and
- help create community and school settings to provide an economically adequate and safe environment.

Meanwhile, intervention programs are needed to serve those adolescents who are already using drugs in order to prevent their further relapse to drug abuse. Special attention should be paid to creating programs tailored to older students who would traditionally not seek out an adult for help with a substance abuse problem. Moreover, treatment programs are needed to work with those who are already dependent on drugs.

Chapter 1: Description of Survey and Study Limitations

A Brief History

The first Texas School Survey of Substance Use among in-school youths was conducted in 1988. Since that time, at least 664, or 62 percent, of school districts in Texas have participated in this project, and over 2 million secondary and elementary surveys have been administered. The school instrument was modeled after the successful New York instrument, but was extensively modified to collect additional information on substance abuse topics.

Since 1988, about 62 percent of Texas school districts have participated in the school survey.

The 1988 Texas survey instrument asked questions about the following:

- use of 14 different classes of substances and 10 volatile substances commonly abused as inhalants;
- behavioral correlates of substance use;
- problems related to substance use; and
- sources of information and help for substance-related problems.

The instrument targeted students in the seventh through twelfth grades. The original format was "paper and pencil," that is, results were hand-entered onto a computer system by staff of the Public Policy Resource Laboratory (now PPRI, the Public Policy Research Institute) at Texas A&M University. The 1988 project set a precedent for a collaborative effort between PPRI and TCADA for performing the statewide survey that has been followed ever since.

The 1988 statewide survey results generated numerous requests from educators and the general public for local information. In response to these requests, PPRI and TCADA initiated a procedure for surveying individual school districts. Several procedural modifications were made, such as converting the questionnaire into a format that could be optically scanned, thus eliminating the need for manual data entry. Questions about use of steroids and Ecstasy were added to the survey form, and automated data analysis and computer software to produce reports were written. Beginning in 1989, various Texas school districts began surveying students annually in order to compare local results to state levels and to help identify local problems requiring special attention.

The results of the first school survey indicated that many students started using substances while in elementary school.

From the results of the first school survey in 1988, it was clear that many students started using substances while still in elementary school. In that year, a significant proportion of seventh-grade inhalant users claimed they had first used inhalants when they were ten years old or younger. However, the secondary school instrument was not appropriate for surveying elementary students. At six pages, it was too long to be completed by younger students in the required 15 to 20 minutes, and it asked about several substances rarely used by elementary students such as hallucinogens, uppers, and downers. Early in 1989, TCADA and PPRI developed a survey instrument suitable for elementary students which maintained compatibility with the secondary instrument, but it asked fewer questions about fewer kinds of drugs, and included fewer response categories. Questions about the perceived dangers of substance use were added to both survey forms in 1990.

The school survey project received a Noteworthy Program and Practices Award for 1989 to 1990 from the Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities and was honored again by the Center as an Outstanding Prevention Program in 1991.

Four new questions were added to both the 1992 secondary and elementary surveys. In order to provide more information about the student's socioeconomic status, two questions asked students whether their parents graduated from college and in what kind of home (i.e., house, apartment/duplex, or mobile home) they lived. The other two new questions addressed issues identified by school district personnel as being of particular interest. They asked students where they got alcoholic beverages and how long they had attended school in the same school district. The 1992 secondary survey instrument also included new questions about extracurricular activities, peer values, and the security of the student's environment. These questions were added to investigate the relationship between activities, social environment, and substance use.

The school survey project received several awards from the Southwest Regional Center for Drug-Free Schools and Communities.

While the 1994 school survey content remained basically the same as the 1992 survey, a new question was added to the 1994 survey form. The question which indicated the socioeconomic status of the student was changed from the type of home where a student lived to whether he/she qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch. Also, the wording for the responses that followed the question about specific inhalant use was modified. The question read, "About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed or inhaled the following inhalants for 'kicks' or 'to get high'?" The phrase "to get high" was added to the responses. For example, the response which in 1992 read "Never used it" was changed to "Never used it to get high;" the response "1-2 times" was changed to "1-2 times to get high." It was thought that on previous surveys, some students may have answered that they had used the specific inhalant when they had sniffed it unintentionally and not intending to get high.

Also, the question regarding the use of substances during the school year was modified to read "Since school began in the fall, how many times have you used [substance]?" One of the responses to the question was changed from "Never used it" to "Not used it". It should be noted that the modifications to the 1994 survey instrument possibly may have affected some of the variations in prevalence rates from 1992 to 1994, especially in the case of inhalants.

The 1996 Texas School Survey was administered to 118,600 secondary students and 71,300 elementary students.

The 1996 school survey contained the same questions as those in 1994, except that a few small changes for the responses were made. First, the ethnic subgroups of "Asian American" and "Native American" were added to the responses in the race/ethnic question (Appendix A, question 5). Secondly, a new volatile substance, "Octane booster," was added to the responses in question number 16 which queried students about specific inhalant use. Thirdly, all questions regarding prevalence use, frequency use, age of first use, and peer use of substances were expanded to have an additional drug, "Roach," in the responses. Roach or Rohypnol is a strong sedative and preanesthetic that has become more popular among Texas youths in recent years.

Rohypnol, which is also known as "Roach," "Reb," and "Rope," is an approved prescription medication in much of the world, but is illegal in the United States. It is a benzodiazeprene like Valium, but is considered ten times more potent. Abusers include young adolescents, college-aged young people, and heroin and cocaine addicts. Rohypnol has gained notoriety as a "date rape" drug.

Survey Methods

Sampling

The 1996 Texas School Survey was administered to 118,600 secondary students and 71,300 elementary students in over 70 school districts statewide. As will be discussed below, some of the questionnaires were excluded from the results, therefore, this report is based on data collected from 106,924 secondary students (Table 1.1).

Students were randomly selected from school districts throughout the state using a multi-stage probability design. Stage one was the selection of districts; stage two, the selection of schools within the sampled districts; and stage three, the selection of classes within the sampled schools.

Instrumentation

A six-page questionnaire was designed for secondary students in grades seven through twelve. The survey instrument asked about use of twelve substances including tobacco (cigarettes and smokeless tobacco), alcohol (beer, wine coolers, wine, and liquor), inhalants, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, Ecstasy, and Roach (see Appendix A for an example of the questionnaire). A pseudo-drug was also included in the questionnaire to help identify exaggerators and detect invalid responses. Other questions pertained to behavioral and demographic correlates of substance use, sources of information about and help for substance-related problems, perceptions of peer values and attitudes, and the perceived safety of the home, neighborhood, and school environments. The questionnaire was a form that could be optically scanned, similar to those used in achievement tests and other forms of standardized testing. It was designed for confidential self-administration by students with the aid of a staff member who distributed and collected survey forms, read a common set of instructions, and monitored the class during survey administration.

Administration

To allow for resolution of scheduling conflicts and other potential difficulties, districts selected for inclusion in the state sample were contacted early on. They were initially notified of the project by mail, followed by a phone call to clarify the study objectives and discuss in detail how the survey should be administered. Relevant personnel in the selected districts and campuses were provided with complete instructions and materials necessary

Table 1.1 Total Number of Respondents to the 1996 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample							
Students	20,387	22,731	18,313	18,854	13,014	13,625	106,924
Gender							
Males	9,851	11,092	8,891	8,785	6,063	6,421	51,103
Females	10,480	11,574	9,374	10,023	6,923	7,184	55,558
Race/Ethnicity							
Anglos	7,854	9,598	7,314	9,035	6,160	6,847	46,808
African Americans	3,242	3,523	3,183	3,014	2,152	1,834	16,948
Hispanics	7,432	7,589	6,020	5,035	3,333	3,631	33,040
Asian Americans	545	640	547	576	454	457	3,219
Native Americans	221	205	164	173	95	107	965
Others	730	801	772	727	608	573	4,211
Usual Grades							
A's	5,870	6,780	4,383	4,842	3,417	4,440	29,732
B's	9,258	10,424	8,496	9,698	6,836	7,067	51,779
C's	3,799	4,108	3,909	3,332	2,291	1,789	19,228
D's	619	617	697	425	219	121	2,698
F's	282	250	348	149	65	50	1,144
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	12,680	14,175	10,984	11,696	7,995	8,544	66,074
Other Family Structures	7,571	8,449	7,232	7,089	4,969	5,042	40,352
Age							
11 or younger	219	5	6	0	6	10	246
Age 12	5,723	29	1	1	2	3	5,759
Age 13	11,805	6,682	35	2	0	4	18,528
Age 14	2,346	13,166	4,867	39	1	1	20,420
Age 15	200	2,583	10,392	5,832	42	6	19,055
Age 16	10	185	2,502	10,769	4,289	151	17,906
Age 17	1	9	374	1,832	7,288	4,799	14,303
Age 18	3	2	60	262	1,190	7,366	8,883
Age 19 or older	21	11	24	69	172	1,262	1,559

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to the missing frequency of the specific category.

to administer the survey. Teachers in selected classrooms were given a script to read so that all students would receive a standardized set of instructions. Teachers were also asked to provide information on the number of students that should have taken the survey but were absent, and the number that were present but failed to complete the survey. This information was useful for computing error estimates.

Terminology

Secondary students are those in grades seven through twelve. Estimates for *elementary students* (those in grades four through six) will be presented in a separate report.

Illicit drugs or *illegal drugs* are used interchangeably and refer to substances scheduled under the Controlled Substances Act. This act does not cover tobacco, alcohol, or inhalants, so these substances were not included in computations of rates of illicit drug use. Of course, when considering the survey statistics one must remember that Texas law prohibits purchase, possession, and consumption of alcohol by those under 21 and prohibits the purchase of tobacco and some inhalants by those under 18. In addition, steroids are not included in the illicit drug category because questions about the use of steroids were not added to the statewide survey until 1990. In order to allow comparison of the illicit drug category from 1988 to 1996, steroids have been excluded. Illicit drug use in this study thus refers to use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, Ecstasy, and/or Roach.

The Texas School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students. Neither private school students nor dropouts are represented.

Prevalence refers to the percentage of students reporting use of a substance or substances at a given time. *Current or past-month prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances within the month prior to the survey. *School-year prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past school year but not within the month before the survey, unless specifically indicated. *Not-past-year prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances in the past but not within 12 months prior to the survey. *Lifetime prevalence* refers to the percentage of students who had used substances at least once in their lives, regardless of when the substance was last used.

Recency of use refers to the last time a substance was used: within the past month, the current school year, or prior to the current school year. *Frequency of use* describes how often use has occurred.

Limitations

Scope

The Texas School Survey results can be generalized only to public school students because only public school students were sampled in this project. Neither private school students nor dropouts are represented, although they are an important component of the youthful population of Texas. This limitation should be kept in mind when considering the implications of this data.[1] The findings in this study represent reasonable estimates of the extent of substance use among public school students. The survey procedure employed in this research is an appropriate technique for estimating the prevalence and frequency of various forms of drug use in the target population. A survey methodology appears to be the only feasible means for making estimates on these largely clandestine behaviors.

Self-Reported Data

Substance use estimates presented in this report are entirely based on self-disclosure. While many studies have established the usefulness of self-reported information for estimating the incidence and prevalence of drug use, the validity of these data ultimately depends on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the respondents. This study was carefully designed to minimize the impact of these potential sources of error. Ten percent of the questionnaires from the secondary sample were discarded because students either reported impossibly high levels of substance abuse or claimed to use a non-existent drug. If students failed to report both their age and grade level, the data were also dropped from the analyses. Other measures to reduce response bias included a full array of instrument construction, testing and review protocols, validity check procedures, and data processing protocols that have been developed over the past nine years on the basis of administering over 2 million surveys to public school students. For further information on these technical matters and tabular information necessary to estimate confidence limits, the reader may consult the separate technical report prepared by PPRI, *Methodology Report for the 1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use.*[2]

Substance use estimates presented in this report are entirely based on self-disclosure.

Despite these precautions, some undetected under- and over-reporting may have occurred. However, any differences among subgroups in veracity, recall, or comprehension are likely constant through time. Any reporting bias in the data gathered in the five statewide surveys should be approximately equal in all survey years, making comparisons among data gathered between 1988 and 1996 valid.

Sampling Error

The estimates presented in this study are based on a sample and hence are subject to sampling error. This survey was designed and drawn such that confidence limits on all estimates can be ascertained. However, the procedures required to estimate confidence limits in this project are more complex than can be summarized in a document intended for a general readership. Several factors contribute to this complexity:

- *Cluster-sampling:* Entire classrooms (as opposed to individual students) were randomly selected to participate in the survey. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume random selection of individual respondents, which was not the case for this study.

- *Weighting:* Some categories were oversampled, then the data were weighted to make it precisely reflect the demographic composition of Texas schools. Textbook procedures for computing confidence intervals assume all observations have equal weight, which was not true for this study.
- *Asymmetric Confidence Intervals:* Many estimates are 5 percent or less and require asymmetric confidence intervals. Asymmetric confidence limits adjust for the fact that the true rate in a population cannot be less than 0 percent or greater than 100 percent. For example, if an estimate was 1 percent, where the computed upper boundary of the 95 percent confidence interval is plus 2 percent, the lower boundary cannot be symmetrical (i.e., minus 2 percent) because it is impossible for fewer than zero people to have the characteristic. Procedures for computing asymmetric confidence intervals ensure that this paradoxical situation does not occur.

These factors must be taken into account to correctly compute confidence intervals on the estimates presented herein. The statistical basis for these computations and estimate of 95 percent confidence limits for this study are included in the *Methodology Report for the 1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use* along with additional, technical information.

The Texas School Survey is based on a very large sample and the estimates have a high degree of statistical precision relative to most published survey research that employed cluster sampling. For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole, the 95 percent confidence interval is at most plus or minus 1.5 percent. In other words, if the estimate based on the school survey sample is that 50 percent of secondary school students have used a substance, there is a 95 percent chance that the true population rate is between 48.5 percent and 51.5 percent. This estimate of sampling error is conservative for estimates of rates on the secondary school population as a whole. Actual 95 percent confidence intervals on most substances are smaller.

For estimates regarding the secondary school population as a whole, the 95 percent confidence interval is at most plus or minus 1.5 percent.

Where rates are presented for subgroups of the secondary school population (e.g., genders, racial/ethnic groups, school grades, etc.), the sampling error is greater because the samples contain fewer observations. For example, the largest 95 percent confidence limit in any grade and on any substance is observed on marijuana in the eighth grade. In this case, the estimate of lifetime prevalence of use is 25.5 percent with the lower and upper boundaries of the 95 percent confidence interval being 21.1 percent and 30.5 percent, respectively. Confidence limits on all other substances in all other grades do not exceed this figure and in most cases are much smaller. For example, the lower and upper boundaries in the estimate of lifetime use of marijuana among ninth graders (34.9 percent) are 32.2 percent and 37.7 percent, respectively, a much narrower range than is observed among eighth graders.

A composite estimate summarizes the behaviors of students in several grades (usually grades seven through 12), and is computed for all subpopulations by using standard proportional adjustments based on the overall proportion of secondary student enrollment in each grade. This procedure controls for demographic variations that may be present among subpopulations due to factors such as differential dropout rates (e.g., there are fewer C, D, and F students than A and B students in upper grades because students with poor academic performance drop out at higher rates), and produces composite estimates that are directly comparable among subpopulations.

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[1] Since the school survey only samples in-school students, it is likely that the study underestimates the prevalence of substance use in the adolescent population because school dropouts consistently have shown higher rates of substance use than those staying in school. See G. Globetti, "Teenage Drinking," *Alcoholism: Development, Consequences, and Interventions*, 2nd ed., N. J. Estes and M. E. Heinemann eds. (St. Louis, Mo.: The C.V. Mosby Co., 1982); W. B. Hansen, L. M. Collins, C. K. Malotte, C. A. Johnson, and J. E. Fielding, "Attrition in Prevention Research," *Journal of Behavioral Medicine* 8:3 (1985): 261-275; L. Y. Liu, *Substance Use Among Youths at High Risk of Dropping Out: Grades 7-12 in Texas*, 1992 (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, August 1994).

[2] J. A. Dyer and R. Menon, *Methodology Report for the 1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use* (College Station, Tx.: Public Policy Research Institute, Texas A&M University, March 1997).

Chapter 2: Comparisons with National and Other Texas Data

Introduction

This section compares the Texas School Survey estimates on substance use to national prevalence data collected through the Monitoring the Future Study, conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan with support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA).[1] Substance use trends in Texas are consistent with national trends, most prominently in the increase in illicit drug use among secondary students since 1992, especially marijuana use (see Figures 2.1 and 2.2). This trend toward increased use and abuse of marijuana is corroborated by other substance-related indicators in Texas — adolescent arrests for marijuana sale and possession as well as treatment admissions for a primary problem of marijuana are increasing.

Substance use trends in Texas are consistent with national trends, most prominently in the increase in illicit drug use.

Based on the national survey, the Office of National Drug Control Policy issued a report in 1994 to examine the significance of the trend of increased illicit drug use after a number of years of declining use and to explore alternative causes for this phenomenon.[2] There is concern that prevention efforts must be critically evaluated for effectiveness and ensure that new generations are targeted. There is also concern regarding marijuana as a gateway substance — that its increased use will lead to an increase in other illicit drug use.

Comparisons to the National Data

The Monitoring the Future surveys collected data on prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use from large representative samples of students from across the nation. Questions on age of first use, attitudes and beliefs concerning drug use, and students' perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment were also included. The Monitoring the Future Study began its annual survey of high school seniors in 1975. The study was expanded in 1991 to obtain additional data on eighth and tenth graders. The 1996 national project gathered information from 18,368 eighth graders, 15,873 tenth graders, and 14,824 seniors based on a regional nationwide sample.

There are methodological differences between the Texas School Survey and the Monitoring the Future Study, including differences in sampling design, data collection, and analytical protocols. Additionally, questions about substance use are asked differently in the two projects, and the national questions for alcohol were changed in 1993. The new alcohol questions required heavier use to elicit a positive response, so comparisons with the national data in 1992 and earlier as well as the Texas data regarding alcohol use may not be accurate. However, for other substances the results are generally comparable because there is close correspondence in results across grade levels and over several substances, although caution should be exercised when comparing the two sets of estimates. Seven substance categories are comparable in both studies: cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and steroids.

Prevalence Use

Texas seniors were about two times more likely than seniors nationwide to have used cocaine in the last month.

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 contrast the lifetime and past-month or current use of a variety of substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in Texas and nationwide. Overall, Texas adolescents in 1996 were more likely to use cocaine but less likely to try smokeless tobacco than youths nationwide. Eighth graders in Texas reported higher current use of marijuana, cocaine, and steroids but lower use of smokeless tobacco and hallucinogens than those in the 1996 national survey. Use of cigarettes and crack were similar. Among tenth graders, those in Texas had higher rates of use for cocaine, but lower rates of use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and crack. Current use of hallucinogens and steroids were nearly equal for the national and state surveys of tenth graders. Texas seniors reported lower current use for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and crack than seniors nationwide, but higher current use of cocaine. Texas seniors were about two times more likely than seniors nationwide to have used cocaine in the past month (3.4 percent versus 2.0 percent).

Regarding lifetime use, Texas eighth graders in 1996 reported higher use of cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, and steroids than did their counterparts nationally, while their use of smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and crack was lower. For Texas tenth graders, lifetime use was higher for cocaine, while it was lower for cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, crack, and hallucinogens, with steroid use almost equal between the national and state surveys. Texas seniors showed higher lifetime use of cocaine and steroids, but lower use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, crack, and hallucinogens than seniors nationwide.

Trends in Use

National Trends

National surveys showed that adolescent use of illegal drugs had increased significantly since 1992, and use was up for most of the drugs measured (Tables 2.1 and 2.2). For example, lifetime use of marijuana among national seniors was 45 percent in 1996, up from 33 percent in 1992. Current use of marijuana among seniors nationwide increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 22 percent in 1996. Increasing substance use was seen for eighth and tenth graders as well.

Almost 64 percent of seniors nationwide reported lifetime use of cigarettes, an increase from 62 percent in 1992. The number of seniors who had smoked cigarettes within the past month also increased from 28 percent in

Figure 2.1 **Percentage of Secondary Students Nationwide Who Had Ever Used Marijuana: 1988-1996**

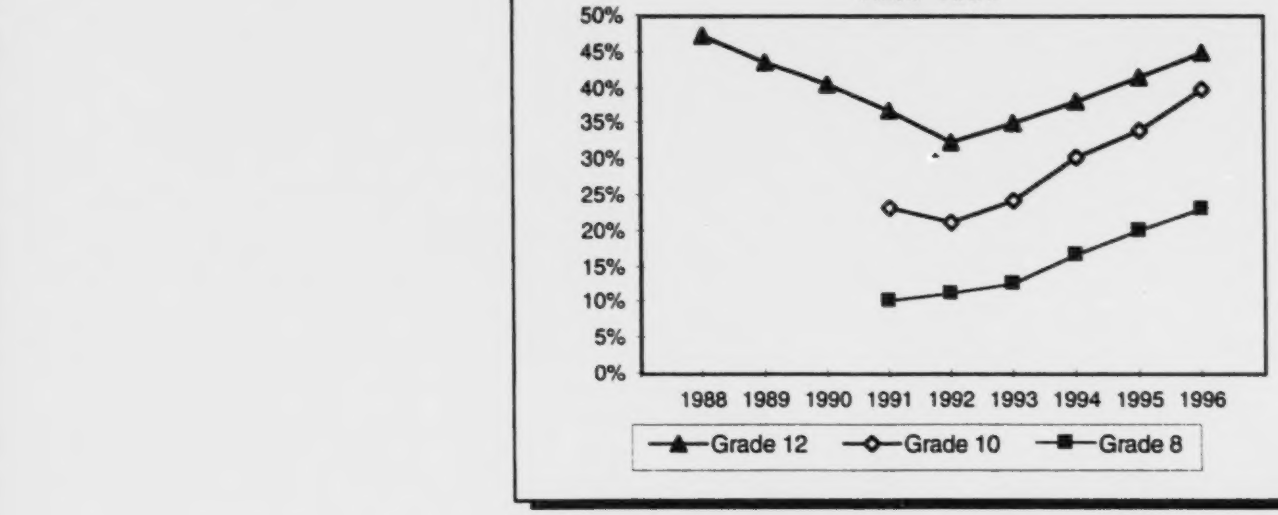
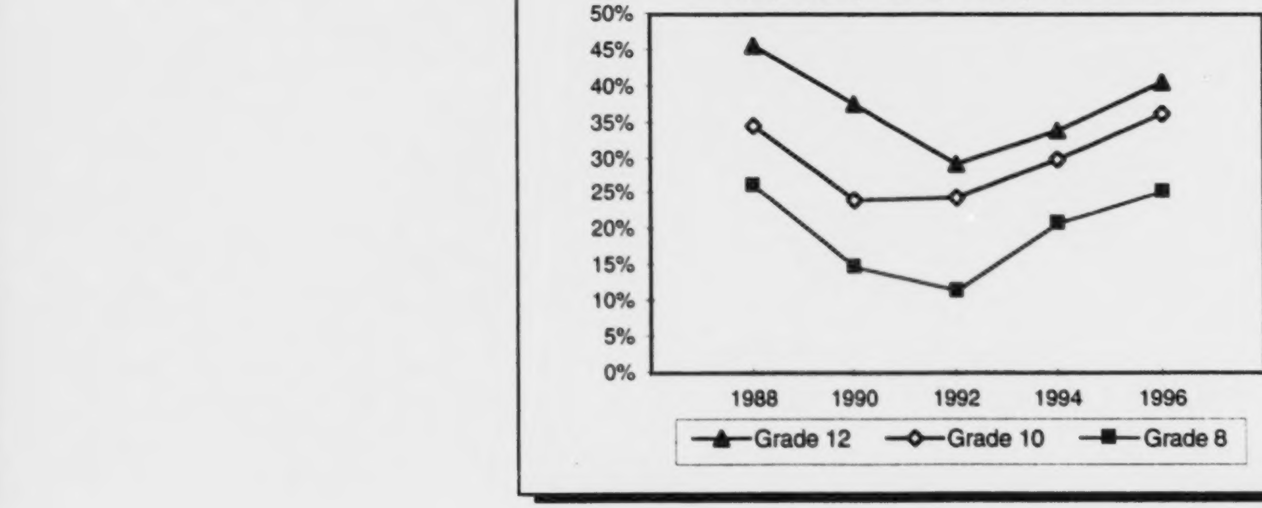


Figure 2.2 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



1992 to 34 percent in 1996. The national past-month rate of smoking cigarettes was 30 percent among tenth graders and 21 percent among eighth graders in 1996, up from 22 percent and 16 percent, respectively, in 1992.

Although the 1992 and 1996 national alcohol prevalence cannot be compared, the 1993 and 1996 data can be, and lifetime use was level for tenth graders (72 percent) but decreased slightly for eighth graders (from 56 percent to 55 percent) and for twelfth graders (from 80 percent to 79 percent). On the other hand, current use of alcohol increased by two percentage points between 1993 and 1996 for each grade group nationally.

Table 2.1 **Lifetime Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	USA			TEXAS		
	1992	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Cigarettes						
Grade 8	45.2%	46.1%	49.2%	47.0%	49.7%	50.3%
Grade 10	53.5%	56.9%	61.2%	55.8%	57.3%	58.1%
Grade 12	61.8%	62.0%	63.5%	58.7%	60.0%	60.8%
Smokeless Tobacco						
Grade 8	20.7%	19.9%	20.4%	13.9%	15.5%	13.9%
Grade 10	26.6%	29.2%	27.4%	17.5%	18.9%	19.4%
Grade 12	32.4%	30.7%	29.8%	24.2%	23.8%	22.9%
Marijuana						
Grade 8	11.2%	16.7%	23.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%
Grade 10	21.4%	30.4%	39.8%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%
Grade 12	32.6%	38.2%	44.9%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%
Cocaine						
Grade 8	2.9%	3.6%	4.5%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%
Grade 10	3.3%	4.3%	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%
Grade 12	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%	7.2%	8.2%	10.2%
Crack						
Grade 8	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%
Grade 10	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%
Grade 12	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%
Hallucinogens						
Grade 8	3.8%	4.3%	5.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%
Grade 10	6.4%	8.1%	10.5%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%
Grade 12	9.2%	11.4%	14.0%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%
Steroids						
Grade 8	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%
Grade 10	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%

	USA			TEXAS		
	1993	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Alcohol *						
Grade 8	55.7%	55.8%	55.3%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%
Grade 10	71.6%	71.1%	71.8%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%
Grade 12	80.0%	80.4%	79.2%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The wording of the national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Table 2.2 **Past-month Use of Selected Substances Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders Nationwide and in Texas: 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	USA			TEXAS		
	1992	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Cigarettes						
Grade 8	15.5%	18.6%	21.0%	15.5%	21.7%	21.3%
Grade 10	21.5%	25.4%	30.4%	19.8%	24.6%	27.6%
Grade 12	27.8%	31.2%	34.0%	23.6%	27.6%	31.0%
Smokeless Tobacco						
Grade 8	7.0%	7.7%	7.1%	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%
Grade 10	9.6%	10.5%	8.6%	5.2%	6.6%	6.9%
Grade 12	11.4%	11.1%	9.8%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%
Marijuana						
Grade 8	3.7%	7.8%	11.3%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%
Grade 10	8.1%	15.8%	20.4%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%
Grade 12	11.9%	19.0%	21.9%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%
Cocaine						
Grade 8	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%
Grade 10	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%
Grade 12	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%
Crack						
Grade 8	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Hallucinogens						
Grade 8	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Grade 10	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%
Grade 12	2.1%	3.1%	3.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%
Steroids						
Grade 8	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

	USA			TEXAS		
	1993	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Alcohol *						
Grade 8	24.3%	25.5%	26.2%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%
Grade 10	38.2%	39.2%	40.4%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%
Grade 12	48.6%	50.1%	50.8%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The wording of the national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Trends in Texas

Trends in substance use among Texas adolescents during 1992 and 1996 were consistently similar to the trends nationally between 1992 and 1996. The lifetime and current prevalence of cigarettes, marijuana, cocaine, crack, and hallucinogens increased among eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders, both in Texas and in the nation. Current marijuana use among Texas eighth graders showed a much greater increase than among eighth graders nationwide. The increase in current use of cocaine among Texas seniors was also much higher than the rate among seniors nationwide. Lifetime and current use of steroids was up for the three grades in Texas, while the national pattern for steroids was mixed. There was no clear trend for smokeless tobacco, with lifetime use down for twelfth graders nationally and in Texas. Lifetime use of alcohol between 1993 and 1996 remained stable for all three grades nationally but was down in Texas between 1992 and 1996. Current use of alcohol was up nationally and in Texas during the period studied.

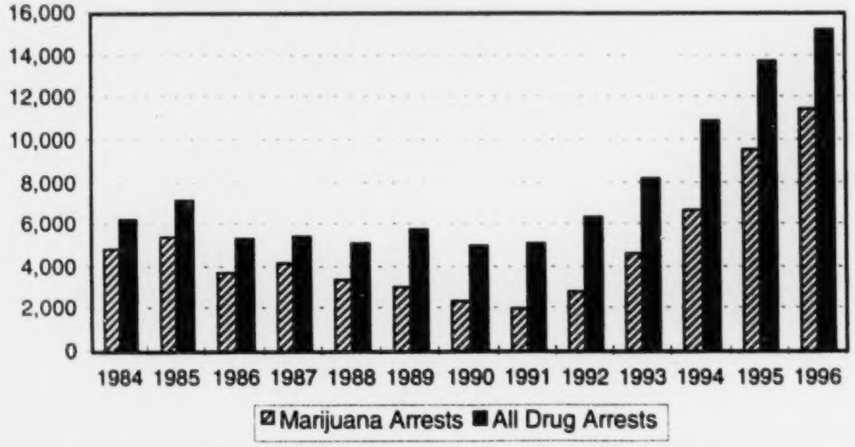
Comparisons to Other Texas Indicators

Arrest Data

Other indicators of substance abuse also document the rise in drug use among adolescents. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) from the Texas Department of Public Safety showed that arrests of youths aged 17 and under for drug sales and possession are increasing (Figure 2.3). Total drug arrests for juveniles aged 17 and under in 1996 have doubled since 1985. In the UCR, drug violations are reported for four categories: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, and codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics which can cause drug addiction (Demerol, methadone); and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

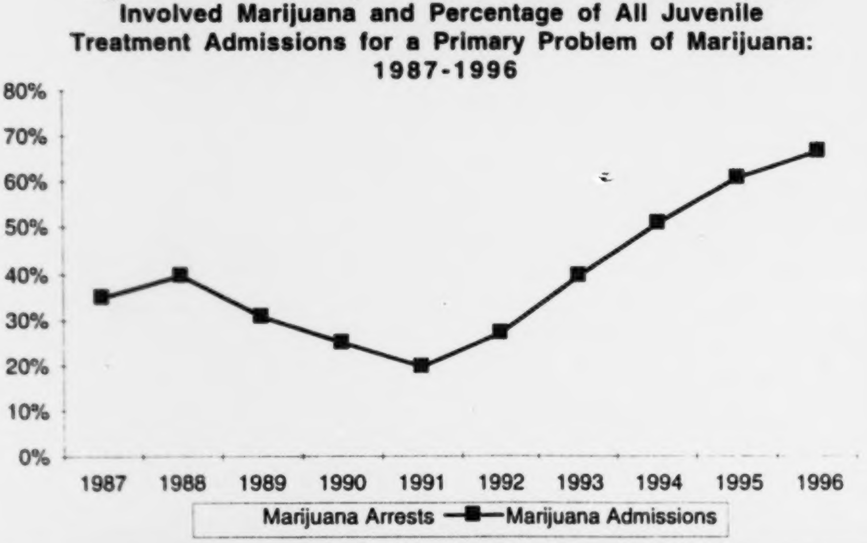
Paralleling the Texas Secondary School Survey results, the increase in

Figure 2.3 **Arrests of Persons 17 Years Old and Under in Texas for Drug Offenses: 1984-1996**



Source: Texas Department of Public Safety, Uniform Crime Reporting Section

Figure 2.4 **Percentage of All Juvenile Drug Arrests that Involved Marijuana and Percentage of All Juvenile Treatment Admissions for a Primary Problem of Marijuana: 1987-1996**



juvenile drug arrests is most pronounced for marijuana offenses. The proportion of juvenile marijuana arrests to total drug offenses peaked in 1987 at 78 percent and dropped to a low of 39 percent in 1991, rising again to 44 percent for 1992, 62 percent in 1994, and 75 percent in 1996.

Treatment Data

At the same time that juvenile arrests for marijuana were rising, juvenile admissions to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment programs showed an increase in marijuana abuse, as illustrated in Figure 2.4. The Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) collects information on all clients entering programs funded by TCADA. According to CODAP, 40 percent of juvenile admissions in 1988 were for a primary problem of marijuana. The rate dropped to a low of 20 percent in 1991, but climbed to 51 percent in 1994 and 67 percent in 1996.

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[1] National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Monitoring the Future Study: Trends in Prevalence of Various Drugs for 8th-Graders, 10th-Graders, and High School Seniors," *NIDA Capsules* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1996).

[2] R. Clayton, et al., *Increase in Use of Selected Drugs: Monitoring the Future Study of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-Graders* (Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1994).

Chapter 3: Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Introduction

Lifetime use of marijuana, other illicit drugs, and tobacco among Texas secondary students increased again in 1996, continuing a trend that began in 1992 (Appendix B, Table B1). On the other hand, lifetime use of alcohol and inhalants[1] has decreased since 1992. Also during this time, current use increased for all substances except alcohol and inhalants. Rates of current marijuana use, lifetime and current cocaine/crack use, and lifetime hallucinogen use in 1996 even surpassed the peak levels of 1988.

The 1996 survey showed that 64 percent of Texas secondary students used some type of substance during the past school year.

The 1996 survey showed that 64 percent[2] of Texas secondary students used either tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month; 78 percent reported using some type of substance in their lifetime. This survey also indicated that almost 8 percent of seniors had gotten into trouble with the law because of their drinking, and 11 percent of seniors had ever tried cocaine or crack. Approximately, 17 percent of seniors reported driving while they felt high from drugs, and 26 percent admitted driving after having had a good bit to drink at least once in the past year.

The five substances most frequently used by Texas secondary students in 1996 were alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers. Students in the upper grades reported more use for all substances except inhalants compared to those in lower grades (Appendix B, Table B2).

Tobacco

Tobacco is included in the Texas School Survey because of its addictive properties and its widespread use. It is considered a "gateway" or entry-level drug because tobacco is often the first drug used by those young people who later use alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs. The tobacco category in the prevalence tables found in Appendix B includes use of both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco. In 1996, 55 percent of all secondary students in Texas reported having used some type of tobacco product during their lifetime. The lifetime tobacco prevalence ranged from 41 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors. Twenty-six percent of all secondary students reported past-month tobacco use. Current and lifetime prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any other substance except alcohol. Among seniors who had ever used tobacco, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, which was earlier than for any other substance.

Students who smoked cigarettes and students who used smokeless tobacco are different. Almost 54 percent of all secondary students had ever smoked cigarettes, and 25 percent had done so in the past month, while 17 percent of secondary students had ever used smokeless tobacco, and 5 percent had used it during the past month. As shown in Figure 3.1, males were more likely than females to have smoked cigarettes (56 percent versus 51 percent) and much more likely to have used smokeless tobacco (27 percent versus 7 percent) in their lifetime. Hispanic youths had the highest lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking at 57 percent, followed by Anglo and African American youths with rates of 56 percent and 42 percent, respectively. However, Anglo students more commonly used smokeless tobacco — 24 percent of them reported lifetime use compared to 12 percent of Hispanic students and 8 percent of African American students.

Hispanic youths had the highest lifetime prevalence rate for cigarette smoking, followed by Anglo and African American youths.

According to the survey results regarding the extracurricular activities of the students, those who were involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE) or work study programs were by far the most likely to have reported past-month use of cigarettes (29 percent), followed by drama and speech students (25 percent), students on the newspaper or yearbook (23 percent), athletes (22 percent), and drill team members and cheerleaders (22 percent). In comparison, athletes and VOE/DE/work study students were the most likely to have used smokeless tobacco in the past month (7 percent). Band and orchestra students reported the lowest use of cigarettes (17 percent), and drill team members and cheerleaders had the lowest use of smokeless tobacco (2 percent).

Students who had poor academic performance were about two times more likely than others who earned good grades to be current tobacco users.

Figure 3.1 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Cigarettes and Smokeless Tobacco, by Gender and Ethnicity: 1996**

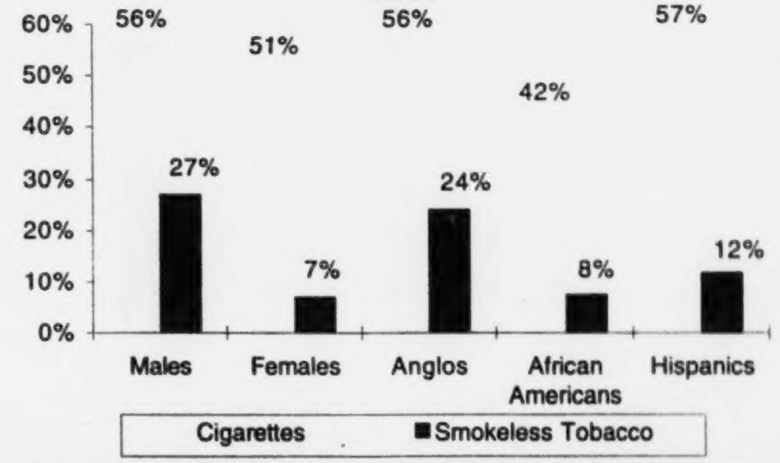
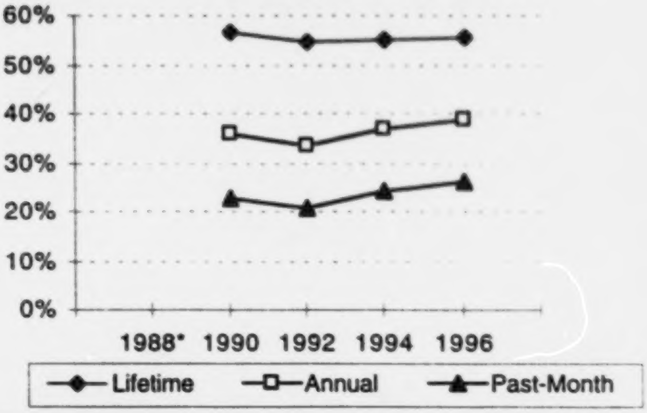


Figure 3.2 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Tobacco Among Texas Secondary Students: 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



*** Due to differences in methodology, the 1988 survey cannot be compared in the tobacco category.**

For example, 28 percent of seventh graders who made C's, D's, and F's reported using tobacco in the past month, whereas only 13 percent of those who earned A's and B's said the same.

Students who had poor academic performance were about two times more likely than others to be current tobacco users.

Family structure was related to tobacco use as well. The prevalence differences were greater in the lower grades, where students from two-parent families reported lower percentages of lifetime and current use of tobacco than students from other family structures. For example, 19 percent of eighth graders in two-parent households had used tobacco in the past month, compared to 28 percent of those from other family situations. Among students in upper grades, the rates of tobacco use were similar for students from both types of families.

While lifetime tobacco use among Texas secondary students remained quite stable between 1990 and 1996, both annual and current use of tobacco increased (Figure 3.2). Over the past four surveys, current tobacco use increased by 14 percent. Much of this increase in current prevalence was attributable to more use by tenth graders, female students, African American students, and students who did not live with both parents. The number of tenth-grade current users increased from 23 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 1996, and female current users increased from 19 percent to 23 percent. During these years, the current rate of tobacco use doubled from 7 percent to 13 percent for African American students, although Anglo students were still more likely to use tobacco regularly than either Hispanic or African American students with current prevalence rates of 32 percent, 26 percent, and 13 percent, respectively. The proportion of using tobacco in the past month increased by one-fifth among students who did not live in two-parent households (from 25 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 1996), whereas the rate only rose by one-tenth among students from two-parent homes (from 22 percent in 1990 to 24 percent in 1996).

Alcohol

Overview of Alcohol Use

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary school students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing use of illicit drugs because of its availability and the perception that alcohol is not as dangerous as other substances. Fifty-five percent of secondary school students in 1996 said it would be very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some. This number has risen since 1988 when 49 percent indicated that alcohol was easy to obtain, while 52 percent said the same in 1990 and 1992.

Over half of all secondary school students in 1996 said that it would be very easy to get alcohol if they wanted some.

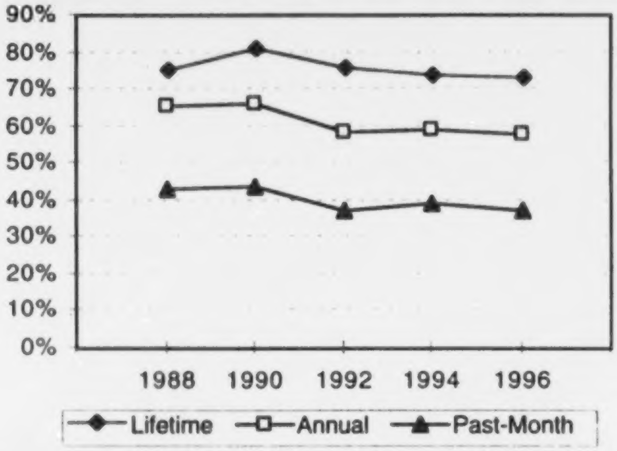
About 37 percent of the students in 1996 reported that most or all of their friends drank, whereas 33 percent agreed with this in 1988. When asked how often they got alcohol from various sources, 43 percent of the students said that most of the time or always they got alcohol at parties, and 39 percent got alcohol from friends as often (Table 3.1). These figures remained almost the same when compared to the 1992 and 1994 surveys.

About 44 percent of secondary students said that alcohol was very dangerous to use, compared to 60 percent or more who thought other drugs were very dangerous. The perceived danger toward alcohol use was 46 percent in 1994 and 50 percent in 1992. In addition, parents were ambiguous about communicating attitudes regarding their children's drinking. Approximately 20 percent of secondary students either thought their parents had no opinion about their beer drinking or they did not know how their parents felt. This figure has not changed since 1990. More importantly, strong parental disapproval against beer drinking decreased as the students aged, with parental attitudes moving to mild disapproval or "neither approve nor disapprove" as the grade level of the students increased.

Table 3.1 **Responses of Texas Secondary Students to the Question, "How Often Do You Get Alcoholic Beverages from the Following Sources?", 1996**

	Don't Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the Time	Always
At Home	34%	31%	23%	8%	3%
From Friends	29%	16%	17%	25%	13%
From a Store	29%	40%	14%	11%	6%
At Parties	28%	16%	13%	21%	22%
Other Source	31%	28%	17%	12%	12%

Figure 3.3 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Alcohol Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



Prevalence and Frequency of Use

In the 1996 survey, 73 percent of all students in grades seven through twelve reported they had ever used alcohol, and 37 percent reported past-month alcohol use. The older the students, the higher the level of alcohol use. Lifetime alcohol use ranged from 56 percent for seventh graders to 85 percent for seniors. Past-month alcohol use ranged from 23 percent for seventh graders to 51 percent for seniors. From 1988 to 1996, lifetime and current alcohol use by Texas secondary students decreased (Figure 3.3). The peak for both lifetime and current use of alcohol occurred in 1990. The percentage of lifetime use decreased continuously from 1990 (81 percent) to 1996 (73 percent), with seventh graders reporting the greatest decrease (from 69 percent in 1990 to 56 percent in 1996). Between 1994 and 1996, lifetime drinking decreased by 3 percent or less for all grades. After dropping from 44 percent in 1990 to 37 percent in 1992, current alcohol use rose to 39 percent in 1994 and fell to 37 percent again in 1996. Seventh graders had the greatest decrease in current drinking from 1990 (29 percent) to 1996 (23 percent).

Lifetime alcohol use ranged from 56 percent for seventh graders to 85 percent for seniors.

As shown in Figure 3.4, males and females reported a similar rate in lifetime alcohol use (74 percent versus 73 percent). Compared to the 1994 survey, lifetime alcohol use decreased slightly for both genders. While African American students had the highest rate of lifetime alcohol use in 1990 and 1992, Hispanic students reported more lifetime drinking than any other racial/ethnic group in 1994 and 1996. Over the past two surveys, the percentage of Anglo youths who had ever drunk alcohol remained the same (71 percent). However, the percentage of African American students who had ever drunk declined from 77 percent in 1994 to 75 percent in 1996, and life-

Figure 3.4 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Alcohol, by Gender and Ethnicity: 1994 and 1996**

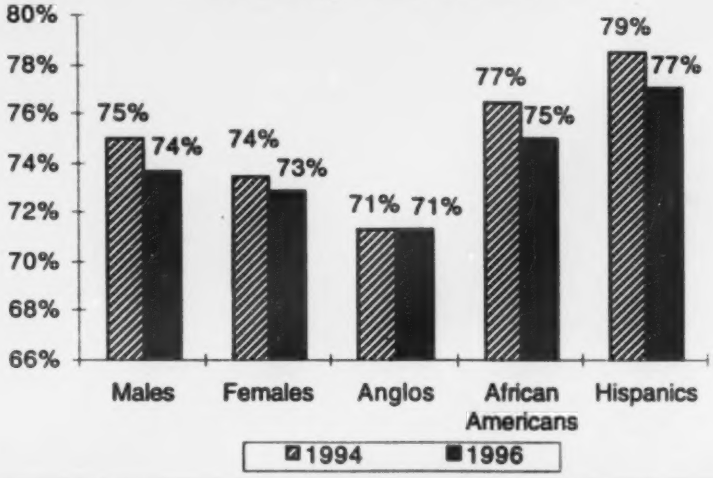


Table 3.2 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Weekly and Monthly Drinking: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
Beer Weekly	15%	7%	7%	9%	7%
Beer Monthly	23%	28%	28%	29%	26%
Wine Coolers Weekly	9%	5%	5%	6%	5%
Wine Coolers Monthly	26%	28%	28%	28%	26%
Wine Weekly	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%
Wine Monthly	12%	17%	19%	19%	18%
Liquor Weekly	6%	3%	4%	5%	4%
Liquor Monthly	17%	21%	23%	23%	23%

Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were less likely to drink than others.

time drinking for Hispanic students decreased from 79 percent to 77 percent.

Students who lived with both parents, especially younger students, were less likely to drink than those who do not live with their two parents. The lifetime alcohol prevalence in 1996 was 51 percent for seventh graders from two-parent families, compared to 66 percent for seventh graders from other family structures. About 82 percent of seniors living in two-parent households had ever drunk alcohol, whereas 89 percent of seniors in other family situations did so. Between 1994 and 1996, secondary students from different family structures had the same decrease in lifetime alcohol use.

Compared to the 1994 survey, fewer students admitted drinking in the past month. The current rate among tenth graders, for example, decreased from 45 percent to 42 percent over the two-year period. Male students reported a greater decrease in current alcohol use than did females. African American youths showed the largest rate of decrease in current drinking compared to other racial/ethnic groups, decreasing from 35 percent in 1994 to 30 percent in 1996.

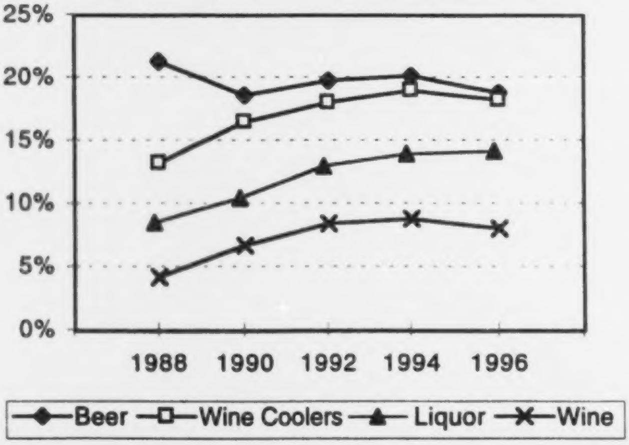
Students' weekly drinking has decreased since 1988 (Table 3.2). For example, the percentage of secondary students who drank beer at least once a week peaked at 15 percent in 1988, then decreased to 9 percent in 1994 and to 7 percent in 1996. On the other hand, the decrease in monthly alcohol consumption between 1994 and 1996 showed a reversal of an upward trend observed for several years. For example, the percentage of students who drank beer about once per month increased from 23 percent in 1988 to the peak level of 29 percent in 1994, then decreased to 26 percent in 1996. Similar patterns hold for wine coolers, wine, and liquor as well.

The decrease in monthly alcohol consumption between 1994 to 1996 showed a reversal of an upward trend seen since 1988.

Heavy consumption of alcohol or "binge drinking," defined as drinking five or more drinks on one occasion, has increased since the 1988 survey (Figure 3.5). In 1988, 13 percent of all students said they usually drank five or more wine coolers during an average drinking occasion, compared to 18 percent in 1996. This pattern also holds for heavy consumption of wine and liquor (binge drinking of wine increased from 4 percent to 8 percent and binge drinking of liquor increased from 9 percent to 14 percent). Typical heavy beer consumption decreased slightly from 21 percent in 1988 to 19 percent in 1996.

Students were also asked how often they had participated in heavy

Figure 3.5 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported That They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



drinking during the past year. Although more students said they usually consumed five or more drinks at one sitting, binge drinking has occurred less frequently since 1988. For example, about 11 percent of students surveyed in 1988 drank five or more beers at one sitting on at least a weekly basis. However, in the recent surveys, about one-half as many respondents (5 to 6 percent between 1990 and 1996) drank that heavily as often. On the other hand, the number of students who drank five or more beers monthly or less often increased from 27 percent in 1988 to 32 to 33 percent during 1992 to 1996. In other words, binge drinking occurred somewhat less frequently than in the past.

Nine percent of all secondary students went to class while intoxicated at least once during the past year.

In sum, both lifetime and current use of alcohol decreased among secondary students between 1994 and 1996. Much of the decrease in current drinking from 1994 to 1996 was attributable to less use by male students and African Americans. The frequency of drinking also decreased between these two surveys. The number of students who reported heavy consumption of alcohol has increased since 1988, although binge drinking was lower in 1996 than in 1994.

Class Attendance While Drunk

About 1 percent of students surveyed in 1996 said they normally drank alcohol before or during school hours. Nine percent of all secondary students (7 percent for seventh graders and 11 percent for seniors) went to class while drunk at least once during the past school year (Figure 3.6). Of that group, about one-half did so more than once, and one-fifth did so four or more times. Although overall these measures remained essentially unchanged from

***Figure 3.6* Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Attended Class While Drunk, by Grade and Number of Days: 1996**

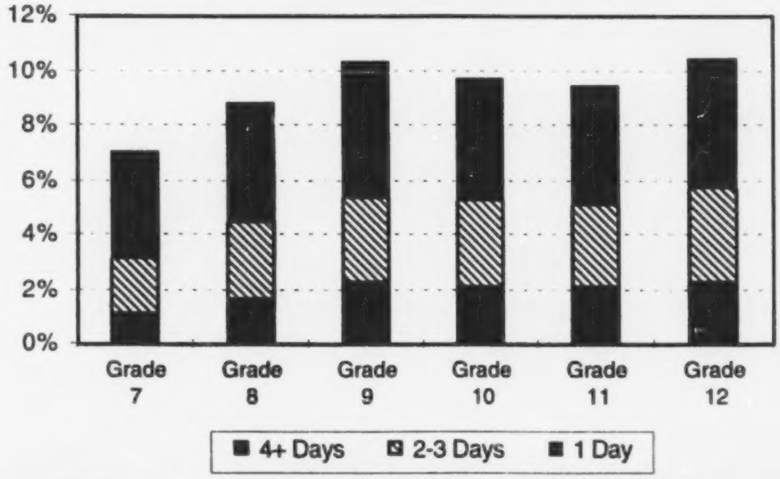


Table 3.3 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Consumed Specific Alcoholic Beverages: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
Beer	60%	60%	59%	59%	56%
Wine Coolers	62%	63%	61%	61%	58%
Wine	45%	51%	51%	51%	49%
Liquor	47%	47%	49%	49%	48%

1988, there were slight increases in this behavior among younger students and slight decreases among older students. For example, the percentage of eighth graders who attended class after drinking rose from 6 percent in 1988 to 9 percent in 1996, whereas for eleventh graders the percentage decreased from 12 percent in 1988 to 10 percent in 1996.

Specific Alcoholic Beverages

For each alcoholic beverage, lifetime use increased with grade level; seniors reported two or three times the lifetime use of seventh graders.

About 58 percent of Texas secondary students in 1996 had ever drunk wine coolers, 56 percent beer, 49 percent wine, and 48 percent liquor (Table 3.3). These figures were lower than in 1994, but still higher than in 1988, except for beer and wine coolers. The lifetime use of beer and wine coolers was 4 percentage points lower in 1996 than in 1988. Of the four categories of alcoholic beverages, wine had the greatest increase in lifetime use between 1988 and 1996, although wine coolers consistently have been the most popular alcoholic beverage among secondary students.

For each alcoholic beverage, lifetime use increased with grade level; seniors reported two or three times the lifetime use of seventh graders (Appendix C, Table C1). The most pronounced grade-specific difference was for liquor consumption, with 24 percent lifetime use by seventh graders and 66 percent by seniors. As students age, their preferences in alcohol change. Although more students reported ever having drunk wine coolers than beer, they were more likely to drink beer than wine coolers on at least a weekly basis. For example, 73 percent of seniors had ever drank wine coolers and 69 percent had ever drank beer, but their weekly drinking of wine coolers was only 4 percent versus 9 percent for beer. While younger students reported more lifetime use of wine than liquor, older students preferred liquor to wine. For example, 29 percent of seventh graders had drunk wine at least once in their lives, but only 24 percent had drunk liquor. Among seniors, however, the number of students who had consumed liquor (66 percent) was larger than the number that had drunk wine (64 percent).

The percentage of students reporting drinking five or more drinks at one time increased sharply with grade level for all alcoholic beverages except wine (Appendix C, Table C2). For example, 6 percent of seventh graders reported heavy consumption of liquor compared to 22 percent of seniors. For wine, the proportion of students who consumed five or more glasses on an average drinking occasion was relatively stable by grade. As students age, the patterns in heavy drinking vary. Younger students were more likely to drink wine coolers than beer on occasions when they drank five or more drinks, yet older students reported more heavy consumption of beer than of wine coolers. For example, 9 percent of seventh graders usually drank five or more beers at one setting, compared to 12 percent who drank five or more wine coolers per drinking occasion. Seniors, on the other hand, were more likely to engage in binge drinking of beer (29 percent) than wine coolers (22 percent).

Beer

Beer continues to be one of the most popular alcoholic beverages among Texas secondary school students. About 56 percent of all students in 1996 had ever drunk beer, down from 59 percent in 1994. Thirty-three percent of the 1996 students drank beer weekly or monthly, and an additional 23 percent drank beer once a year or less. About two times as many seniors as seventh graders reported weekly beer drinking.

Although the number of students who drank beer at least once a week declined from 15 percent to 7 percent between 1988 and 1996, the prevalence of heavy beer drinking remained stable (19 to 21 percent). Older students were two to three times more likely to be heavy beer drinkers than younger students. Compared to 1994, younger students reported a greater decrease in heavy beer consumption than did older students.

Beer continues to be one of the most popular alcoholic beverages among Texas secondary school students.

Students were also asked how often during the past year they had consumed at least five beers at one time (Appendix C, Table C3). About 5 percent of respondents in 1996 said they had done so more than once a week, 19 percent did so several times a month, and 13 percent did so less than once per month. Again, binge drinking occurred less frequently in lower grades — about 23 percent of seventh graders had drunk five or more beers at least once during the past year, compared to 49 percent of seniors.

Differences in the prevalence of beer drinking were observed among students who were involved in different extracurricular activities. The VOE, DE, and work study students were by far the most likely to have ever drunk beer (66 percent) and to have drunk beer in the past month (33 percent). Athletes reported 61 percent lifetime and 27 percent current use of beer, followed by students in newspaper and yearbook programs (58 percent lifetime and 26 percent current), drama and speech students (58 percent lifetime and 25 percent current), and drill team members and cheerleaders

(58 percent lifetime and 24 percent current). The lowest beer use was reported by band and orchestra students (47 percent lifetime and 16 percent current).

Wine Coolers

Wine coolers appear to be the most popular alcoholic beverage among youths. More secondary students in 1996 (58 percent) had ever drunk wine coolers compared to other alcoholic beverages. About 5 percent of all students drank wine coolers weekly, 26 percent drank them monthly, and 28 percent drank them once a year or less. Across grade levels, the weekly consumption of wine coolers was about the same, although it was slightly more popular among students in grades eight and nine. The percentage of students who drank wine coolers weekly decreased from 9 percent in 1988 to 5 percent in 1996.

More students reported drinking five or more wine coolers on an occasion in 1996 (18 percent) than in 1988 (13 percent). About 40 percent of all respondents in 1996 (26 percent of seventh graders and 49 percent of seniors) admitted using five or more wine coolers on a single occasion at least once during the past year. Unlike beer, heavy consumption of wine coolers on at least a weekly basis was slightly more popular among younger students (5 percent for eighth graders) than older students (4 percent for seniors).

More students reported drinking five or more wine coolers on one occasion in 1996 than in 1988.

As with other alcoholic beverages, VOE, DE, and work study students were the most likely to have ever drunk wine coolers (70 percent) and to have drunk them in the past month (29 percent). Drill team members and cheerleaders also liked wine coolers, with 69 percent reporting lifetime use and 28 percent past-month use. Newspaper and yearbook students reported 63 percent lifetime and 24 percent current use. The lowest use was reported by band and orchestra members (51 percent lifetime and 16 percent current).

Wine

Wine showed a significant increase in lifetime use from 45 percent in 1988 to 51 percent in 1990 to 1994, then decreased to 49 percent in 1996. Secondary students drank wine weekly at about the same rate from 1988 to 1996 (3 percent). However, the percentage of students who drank wine monthly increased from 12 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 1996. The percentage of students who drank wine once a year or less has remained almost the same (28 to 29 percent) since 1988. Similar to patterns of wine coolers, the proportion of weekly wine consumption was relatively stable across grade levels.

The number of secondary students who reported having five or more glasses of wine per occasion increased from 4 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1996. Overall, 33 percent of secondary students (19 percent of seventh graders and 42 percent of seniors) in 1996 said they had drunk five or more glasses of wine at one sitting at least once during the past year, compared to only 23 percent in 1988. In 1996, heavy weekly consumption of wine remained at 2 to 3 percent for all grades.

The percentage of students who drank wine monthly increased from 12 to 18 percent from 1988 to 1996.

While there was a wide range in levels of current use of beer, liquor, and wine coolers based on types of extracurricular activities, patterns of use for wine were much more similar. Again, VOE, DE, and work study students were the most likely to report current use of wine (18 percent), followed by drama and speech students (17 percent) and newspaper/yearbook students, drill team members, and cheerleaders (16 percent each). The lowest current use was reported by band and orchestra students (12 percent). This range of 6 percentage points was much lower than the 17 percentage-point difference in beer drinking as reported by vocational and distributive education students as compared to band and orchestra students.

Liquor

Lifetime use of liquor among secondary students was 48 percent in 1996, a similar rate to wine use. Since 1988, the lifetime prevalence in liquor use has remained quite stable at 47 to 49 percent. About 27 percent of all students in 1996 drank liquor weekly or monthly, and 21 percent drank liquor once a year or less. Students in the upper grades reported almost the same rate (5 percent) of weekly liquor consumption.

About 14 percent of secondary students had five or more drinks of liquor during an average drinking occasion, up from 9 percent in 1988. Consumption of five or more drinks of liquor increased sharply with grade, ranging from 6 percent among seventh graders to 22 percent among seniors in 1996. Approximately 4 percent of respondents reported heavy liquor use on at least a weekly basis, while about 18 percent reported heavy consumption on at least a monthly basis. Heavy weekly consumption of liquor was fairly stable across the high school grades, although drinking five or more drinks several times a month increased significantly by grade level. For each grade level, patterns of frequency of heavy use of liquor paralleled the typical consumption pattern of liquor.

Again, students who participated in VOE, DE, and work study programs reported the highest use of liquor (57 percent lifetime and 28 percent current) compared to those involved in other activities. Band and orchestra members, on the other hand, had the lowest prevalence in liquor use (37 percent lifetime and 14 percent current).

Inhalants

Overview of Inhalant Use

The term "inhalants" refers to hundreds of different household and commercial products which can be abused by sniffing or "huffing" (inhaling through the mouth). Abused inhalants include volatile solvents (such as gasoline, glue, paint, and polishes), anesthetics (such as ether, chloroform, and nitrous oxide), aerosols (such as hair sprays, deodorants, and freon), and nitrites. Inhalants are readily available, and all that is required to abuse them is some knowledge and a willingness to use them.

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1996 than in 1988, inhalant use remains problematic, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades and for those who experience academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems at school. In addition, the decline in inhalant use may not represent a trend that will continue over time. Driven by teenage fads, outbreaks of youthful inhalant use are episodic. Inhalant use can increase dramatically in a short period of time, creating sharp local differences in prevalence and the kinds of substances that are used. Caution should be exercised when examining the prevalence trends and correlates of inhalant use from 1988 to 1996, since the question regarding specific types of inhalants was modified in the 1994 survey instrument to add "to get high" to each response listed, as discussed earlier in Chapter 1.

Inhalant use remains problematic, particulary for students in seventh and eighth grades.

Secondary students tend to begin inhalant use at an early age, with average initiation in grades six through eight. Inhalants are also considered "gateway" substances, because they are often the first substances that youths try before they graduate to more expensive drugs. The average age of first use of inhalants for seniors in 1996 was 13.9 years. This was only 0.3 years later than tobacco use and 0.2 years later than alcohol use, but 1.3 years earlier than marijuana use and 2.0 years earlier than cocaine use.

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

Eleven specific subtypes of inhalants were listed in 1996 Texas school survey. About 20 percent of all secondary students reported lifetime use of any inhalant substance, and 5 percent admitted past-month inhalant use. These prevalence rates were up slightly from 1994, but still below the peak levels in 1988 (Figure 3.7). The lifetime, annual (including past month), and current use of inhalants have declined by 34 percent, 39 percent, and 28 percent, respectively, since 1988. Decreases were shown for all grades, with eighth graders reporting the smallest rate of decrease in both lifetime and current prevalence. These decreases may partially be due to the change in the questions in 1994 about use of specific inhalants.

Unlike patterns for other substances, the prevalence of inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades.

Inhalant use exhibits a peculiar age pattern not observed with any other substance. Unlike the patterns for other substances, the prevalence of inhalant use was higher in the lower grades and lower in the upper grades (Figure 3.8). In the 1996 survey, 22 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, whereas 14 to 16 percent of eleventh and twelfth graders reported lifetime inhalant use. In fact, seventh graders were more likely to have ever used inhalants than marijuana in their lives. For many years, researchers have postulated that this deviation between the lifetime use of younger students and older students is at least partially due to inhalant users who drop out before reaching the upper grades.[3] As with lifetime prevalence, current prevalence is highest among younger students.

Figure 3.7 Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

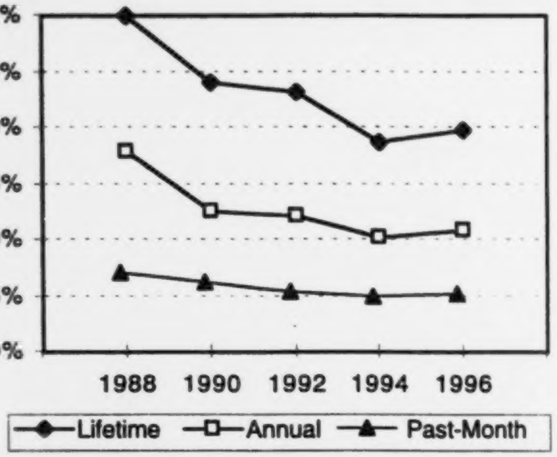
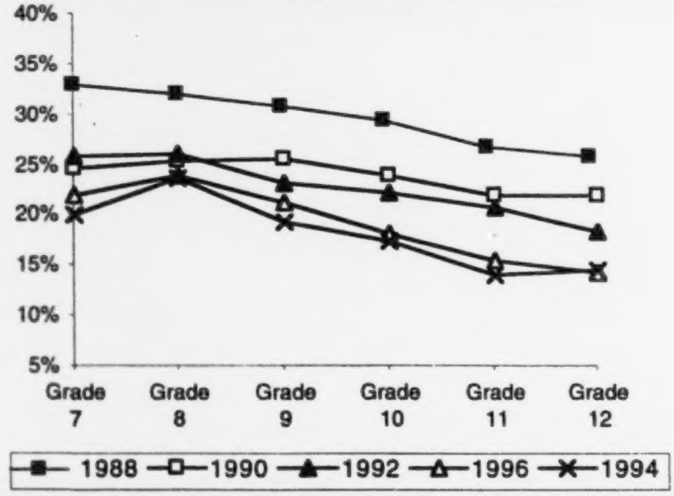


Figure 3.8 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants, by Grade: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996



In 1996, male students reported a higher lifetime prevalence for inhalants than did female students.

About 8 percent of seventh graders reported past-month use of inhalants, compared to 2 percent of seniors.

Table 3.4 shows a demographic breakdown of the students who had ever used inhalants. In 1996, male students (21 percent) reported a higher lifetime inhalant prevalence rate than female students (19 percent). However, this pattern did not hold in the lower grades. For example, 25 percent of female eighth graders had abused an inhalant in their lifetime, compared to 23 percent of male eighth graders. In terms of race/ethnicity, African American

Among the various inhalants, correction fluid has been the most frequently used, but even its use has dropped by half since 1988.

students (11 percent) reported lower rates of lifetime inhalant use than Anglos (21 percent) or Hispanics (23 percent). Students who made grades of C or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants in comparison to those who made A's and B's (29 percent versus 17 percent). Also, students who did not live with both parents had a higher prevalence of inhalant use than those who lived in two-parent households (22 percent versus 18 percent).

From 1994 to 1996, the male prevalence rate of lifetime inhalant use remained the same, whereas the female prevalence rate increased by 11 percent (from 17 percent to 19 percent). While African American and Hispanic students reported almost the same rate in lifetime inhalant use over the same two year period, Anglos had a higher prevalence of 21 percent in 1996 than 19 percent in 1994.

Specific Inhalants

Lifetime prevalence for specific inhalants declined between 1988 and 1996 (Figure 3.9). Among the various inhalants, correction fluid has been the most frequently used inhalant, but even its use has dropped in half since 1988. Nine percent of Texas secondary students had ever used correction fluid in 1996, whereas 19 percent had ever used it in 1988. The 1996 lifetime prevalence of correction fluid inhalation decreased by grade level as well. About 11 to 13 percent of seventh and eighth graders had ever used correction fluid to get high, compared to only 5 percent of seniors (see Appendix D

Table 3.4 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Inhalants by Demographic Categories: 1994 and 1996**

	1994	1996	% Change
Total Students			
	18.7%	19.8%	5.8%
Gender			
Males	20.3%	20.5%	0.9%
Females	17.2%	19.2%	11.5%
Race/Ethnicity			
Anglos	19.1%	20.8%	8.8%
African Americans	11.4%	11.3%	-1.3%
Hispanics	22.2%	22.5%	1.4%
Usual School Grades			
A's and B's	15.8%	17.1%	8.1%
C's or lower	26.7%	28.7%	7.5%
Family Structure			
Live with Both Parents	17.3%	18.3%	5.5%
Other Family Structures	21.0%	22.3%	6.2%

for prevalence of specific inhalants by grade level). The majority of lifetime users had used correction fluid only one or two times, and less than half a percent of students had used this type of inhalant 20 or more times.

Unlike other inhalants, female students reported slightly more lifetime use of correction fluid than did males in grades seven through ten. About 14 percent of females in the eighth grade had ever used correction fluid, as compared to 11 percent of male eighth graders. But by grades 11 and 12, males were reporting more lifetime use of correction fluid than females (for example, 6 percent versus 4 percent in the twelfth grade).

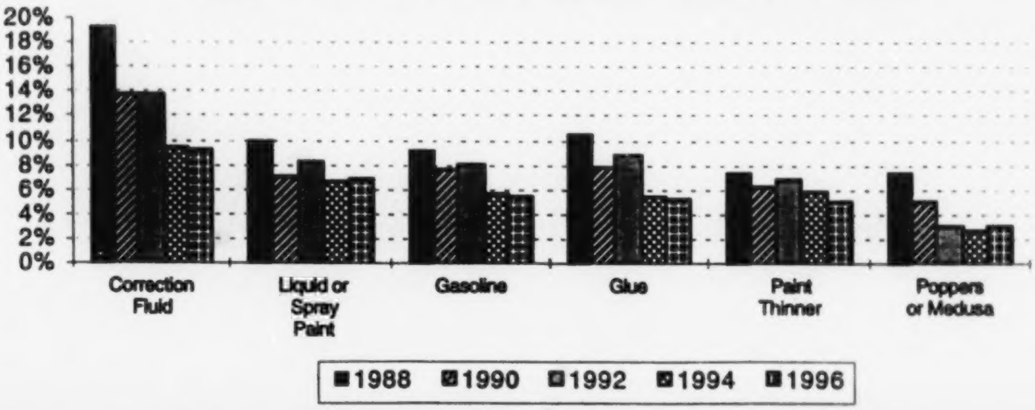
Female students reported slightly more lifetime use of correction fluid than did males in the lower grades.

The second most frequently reported inhalant was liquid or spray paint in 1996; although, the second most popular inhalant from 1988 to 1992 was glue. The lifetime use of liquid or spray paint among secondary students was 7 percent in 1996 as in 1994, down from 10 percent in 1988. About two-thirds of those reporting lifetime use of liquid or spray paint had used the substance only one or two times. Students in eighth grade (9 percent) reported two times as much lifetime liquid or spray paint use than those in twelfth grade (4 percent).

Hispanic students were the most likely to use spray paint, with 11 percent reporting lifetime use, as compared to 6 percent of Anglos and 3 percent of African Americans. In fact, among the upper grades, Hispanics were more likely to have ever used spray paint than correction fluid. Use of spray paint was highest in grade eight for Hispanics (13 percent) and Anglos (8 percent), while it was highest in grade seven for African Americans (3.4 percent). Heavy use was highest for Hispanics in grades nine and ten, where almost 1 percent reported using 20 or more times.

About 6 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of gasoline and 5 percent reported lifetime use of glue or paint thinner/

***Figure 3.9* Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Selected Inhalants: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



toluene. The prevalence patterns of each of these inhalants are similar to those indicated above. Lifetime prevalence decreased with grade and the large majority used these inhalants one or two times. Less than half a percent of students used these inhalants 20 or more times. Lifetime use of glue has dropped in half since 1988 (11 percent in 1988 versus 5 percent in 1996).

Unlike other inhalants, poppers are more likely to be used by older students.

Poppers include the amyl and butyl nitrite inhalants which are packaged in little bottles and are popular in some club scenes where they are marketed to promote a sense of abandon while dancing, to expand creativity, to stimulate music appreciation, and to enhance sexual pleasure. Unlike other inhalants, the nitrites have been passed down to adolescents from older drug users, and they are more likely to be used by older students. The lifetime use of poppers was about 2 percent for seventh graders, compared to 5 percent for seniors. Declines were most marked for the poppers category from 1988 to 1996, where the percentage of students who had ever used dropped from 8 percent in 1988 to 3 percent in 1996. Poppers were most popular among males and Anglo students. Lifetime use for each of these groups reached 7 to 8 percent in grade 12.

Lifetime use of freon or octane booster was reported at 2 percent, but the prevalence varied across grade levels. Students in the ninth grade were the most likely to use freon (2 percent) and octane booster (3 percent). Freon users were more likely to be males, with their lifetime use peaking in the twelfth grade at 3 percent. Use of octane booster was highest for Hispanics, ranging from 2 percent for juniors and seniors to 5 percent for ninth graders.

Only 1 percent of respondents reported use of shoe shine/Texas Shine in 1996. These shines are aerosol sprays which give a glossy finish to shoes. Lifetime prevalence of shoe shine use decreased by grade level. In grade seven, 2 percent had ever used shoe shine spray, but by grade twelve, 0.6 percent reported lifetime use. Hispanic students were slightly more likely to report lifetime use of shoe shine than Anglos or African Americans.

In addition, about 4 percent of all students reported lifetime use of other sprays (nonstick cooking spray, hair spray, etc.), and 8 percent reported using other inhalants.

Use of Multiple Inhalants

Younger students used more types of inhalants than older students.

While youthful inhalant users tend to use specific products only a few times, they experiment with several different types of inhalants. In the 1996 survey, more than 60 percent of lifetime inhalant users admitted using two or more products from the list of specific inhalants queried (Table 3.5). And, younger students used more types of inhalants than older students. About 14 percent of seventh graders and 15 percent of eighth graders had ever used two or more different types of inhalants, whereas only 7 to 8 percent of juniors and seniors had done so. Moreover, those younger users who admitted using multiple inhalant products tend to report use of several volatile solvents, but

Table 3.5 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Multiple Types of Inhalants, by Grade: 1996**

	None	1 Type	2-3 Types	4+ Types
All	81%	8%	7%	5%
Grade 7	79%	8%	8%	6%
Grade 8	77%	8%	9%	7%
Grade 9	79%	8%	7%	6%
Grade 10	82%	7%	6%	4%
Grade 11	85%	7%	5%	3%
Grade 12	86%	7%	4%	3%

not nitrites. Again, the grade-specific difference in lifetime use could be due to inhalant users who drop out before they reach the upper grades.

Students in the earlier grades were more likely to have used multiple types of inhalants between 1994 and 1996. For example, the percentage of seventh graders using two or three kinds of inhalants increased from 6 percent in 1994 to 8 percent in 1996.

School Factors and Inhalant Use

Almost 4 percent of secondary students normally used inhalants before or during school. Also, 4 percent of all students attended at least one class while high on inhalants during the past school year. Of that group, about one-half did so more than once, and one-fourth did so four or more times. The percentage of class attendance while high on inhalants was higher among seventh and eighth graders (5 percent), but declined to 1 to 2 percent among juniors and seniors.

Inhalant use was associated with poor academic performance at school.

Inhalant use was associated with poor academic performance at school. In 1996, about 46 percent of secondary students who normally made F's reported lifetime inhalant use, but only 13 percent of students who received A's reported lifetime inhalant use (Figure 3.10). Similarly, the past-month prevalence of inhalant use was 14 percent for students who made F's, compared to only 3 percent of students who made A's. This pattern was true for both past-school-year and not-past-school-year prevalence rates.

Inhalant use was also related to increased truancy and more disciplinary problems in all grades. About 12 percent of secondary students who had cut school on ten or more days in the past school year had used inhalants during the year prior to the survey, compared to only 4 percent of those who had never cut school (Figure 3.11). Fourteen percent of students who had disciplinary problems on ten or more school days had also used inhalants during the past school year, compared to only 4 percent of those without any disciplinary problems.

Inhalant users have many of the characteristics associated with school drop outs.

Although inhalant use among adolescents was related to lower course grades, more truancy, and more disciplinary actions, this relationship does not indicate cause and effect. The correlates, however, clearly demonstrate that inhalant-using students have many of the characteristics associated with dropping out, including poor academic achievement, low motivation (suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indicated by increased disciplinary problems). The fact that youthful inhalant users are simply not in school in later grades to respond to school-based surveys would provide an explanation for the early use of inhalants.

Figure 3.10 Prevalence and Recency of Use of Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students, by Academic Performance: 1996

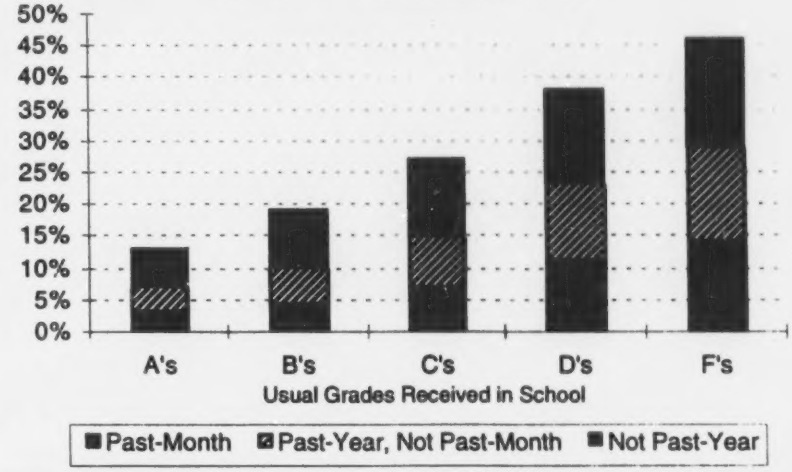
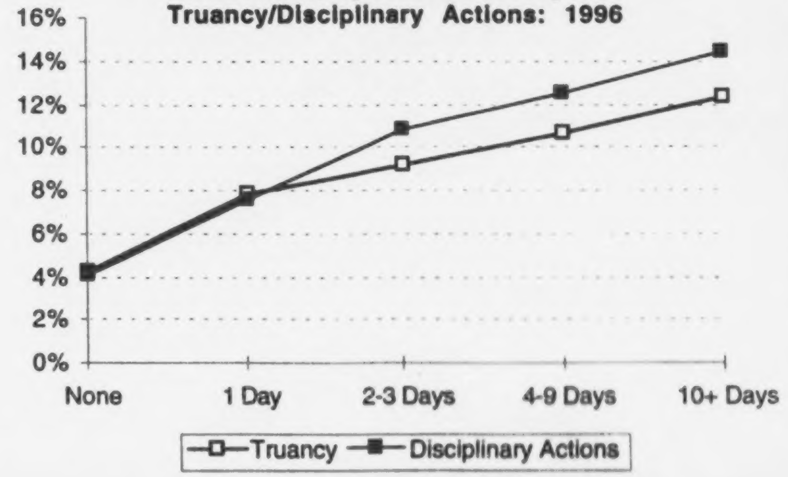


Figure 3.11 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Inhalants in the Past School Year, by Number of Days of Truancy/Disciplinary Actions: 1996



Illicit Drugs

Overview of Illicit Drug Use

Use of illicit drugs in the school survey referred to use of either marijuana, cocaine, crack, uppers, downers, hallucinogens, Ecstasy, and/or Roach. Compared to alcohol or inhalants, illicit drugs were considered relatively difficult to obtain. About 36 percent of all secondary students in 1996 believed marijuana was very easy to get, whereas 55 percent said alcohol was very easy to obtain. Twenty-three percent of all students said marijuana and/or other illicit drugs were used at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year; 21 percent said most or all of their friends used marijuana. All of these measures were higher than in 1994, rising above peak levels found in 1988.

The percentage of parental disapproval towards marijuana use reached its lowest level in 1996.

Students perceived some illicit substances, such as cocaine and crack, to be more dangerous than others, though the majority of respondents agreed that illicit substances of all types were very dangerous to use. In 1996, about 87 to 88 percent of all students believed that cocaine and crack were very dangerous to use, while 60 percent thought marijuana was very dangerous to use. These figures of perceived risk have decreased since 1990. Between 90 and 95 percent of all students during 1990 to 1994 believed cocaine or crack was very dangerous, and 73 to 76 percent during 1990 to 1992 and 67 percent in 1994 agreed that marijuana was very dangerous to use.

Students in the 1996 survey reported that parents were more inclined to disapprove of their children using illicit drugs than alcohol. Over 80 percent of students said their parents strongly disapproved of kids using marijuana, whereas only 61 percent believed their parents strongly disapproved of kids drinking beer. The percentage of parental disapproval toward marijuana use reached its lowest level compared to the previous surveys, where 82 percent reported disapproval in 1988, 86 to 87 percent between 1990 and 1992, and 83 percent in 1994. Almost 3 percent of all students in 1996 reported getting into trouble with the police because of drug use, about the same as 1994, but up from 1 to 2 percent reported during 1988 to 1992. The frequency of students' drug-related problems with their friends was 6 percent in 1996, the highest level since 1988.

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

Prevalence use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased again in 1996, continuing a trend that began in 1992 (Figure 3.12). About 34 percent of all secondary students in 1996 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, increasing largely from 28 percent in 1994 and 22 percent in 1992, but still below the peak rate of 39 percent in 1988. Past-month use of any illicit drug increased from 8 percent in 1992 to 18 percent in 1996 after declining from the 1988 rate of 17 percent. Use of illicit substances increased with grade level, where lifetime use ranged from 19 percent for seventh graders to 43 percent for seniors. Past-month use ranged from 10 percent for seventh graders to 21 percent for seniors in 1996.

Between 1994 and 1996, prevalence use increased for all illicit drug types, with the largest increase in Ecstasy use.

While inhalants were more of a problem among younger students, illicit drugs were more of a problem among older students. For example, 6 percent of seventh graders in 1996 had used an illicit drug only one or two times in their lives, and 12 percent of them had used illicit drugs three or more times. Of seniors, however, about 8 percent had used once or twice, and 33 percent reported using at least three times. Among those secondary students who had ever used illicit drugs, 24 percent had done so only one or two times and 76 percent three or more times. In 1996, 25 percent of all students reported they had experimented at least three times with illicit drugs during their lifetimes versus 19 percent who had done so in 1994.

Between 1994 and 1996, prevalence use increased for all illicit drug types, with the largest increase in Ecstasy use. Lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy increased in all grades, while lifetime use of uppers and downers decreased among eighth graders. The most significant increase was for lifetime Ecstasy use, followed by the increase in lifetime crack use. Ninth graders in 1996 (6 percent) reported about three times as much lifetime use of Ecstasy than in 1994 (2 percent). Similarly, current use increased for all of the illicit drugs and for all grades, except eighth graders who reported a small decrease in upper use.

Lifetime use of any illicit drug has increased significantly by 51 percent since 1992. Much of the increase in lifetime use from 1992 to 1996 was attributable to more use by eighth graders, females, and African American students. The increase was much higher among younger students than older students. Lifetime use of any illicit drug for eighth graders increased from 15 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1996, and for female students, it rose from

Figure 3.12 Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

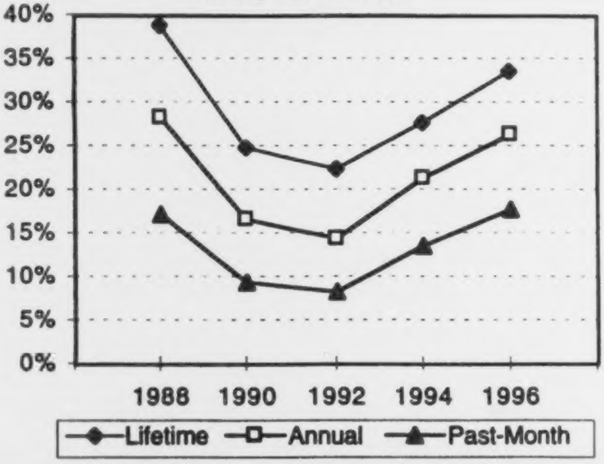
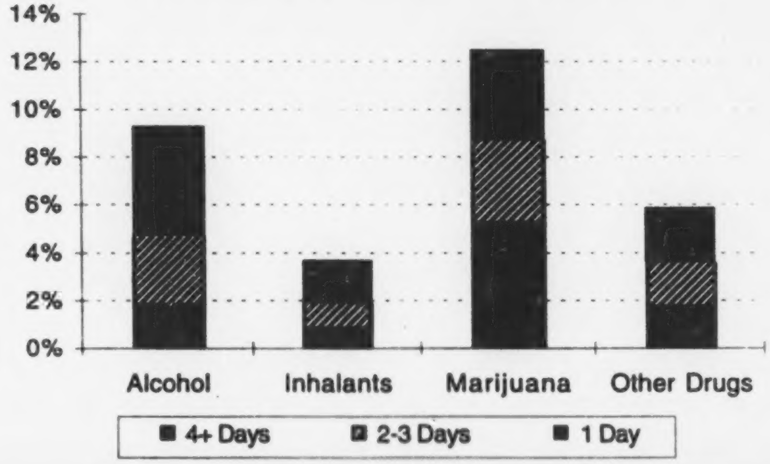


Figure 3.13 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Attended Class While High on Substances, by Number of Days: 1996**



Lifetime use of any illicit drug for African American students doubled from 16 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1996.

20 percent to 30 percent. The increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug among African American students outpaced that of other ethnic groups. Although Hispanic students had the highest lifetime use of any illicit drug in 1996 at 37 percent, as compared to 28 percent in 1992, lifetime use for African American students doubled from 16 percent in 1992 to 34 percent in 1996. Anglo students showed an increase from 22 percent in 1992 to 32 percent in 1996.

The 1996 data indicated that fewer students were limiting their illicit drug use to marijuana, showing a reversal of an upward trend observed for several years. In 1988, about 39 percent of students who had used illicit drugs had used marijuana but had never used any other type of illicit substance. By 1994, 53 percent of all illicit drug users had limited their use to marijuana. But in 1996, the rate decreased to 43 percent. These findings may indicate that adolescents are currently more inclined to use multiple substances.

Class Attendance While High

Although attending class while high on some illicit drugs (not including marijuana) was less common than attending class while drunk, more students reported attending class while high on marijuana than on alcohol. In the 1996 survey, about 13 percent of secondary students had attended class while high on marijuana, compared to 9 percent who had done so while drunk on alcohol (Figure 3.13). Only 6 percent had done so while high on some other illicit drugs. Among those students who had attended at least one class while high on marijuana, 42 percent reported doing so on four or more days. Almost 20 percent of all students said they normally used marijuana on weekends, 8 percent usually used it after school, and 7 percent typically consumed marijuana before or during school.

About three times as many students had attended class while high on marijuana in 1996 than in 1992.

About three times as many students had attended class while high on marijuana in 1996 (13 percent) than in 1992 (5 percent), and 1.4 times than in 1994 (9 percent). The percentage of students who went to class high on some other illicit drugs increased slightly during the past three surveys. Of those who indicated they had attended class while high on marijuana, 70 percent in 1996 as in 1994 reported doing so on two or more days during the past school year, compared to 64 percent in 1992.

Marijuana

Prevalence and Frequency of Use

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco. From 1992 to 1996, significantly more Texas secondary students reported lifetime, annual (including past-month), and current use of marijuana (Figure 3.14). The 1996 survey showed that 31 percent of all secondary students had used marijuana at least once in their lives, up from 25 percent in 1994 and 20 percent in 1992, but still below the peak point of 32 percent in 1988. Annual marijuana use doubled from 12 percent in 1992 to 24 percent in 1996, after declining from the 1988 rate of 22 percent. Current use of marijuana was 12 percent in 1988, and decreased to 7 percent in 1992, but increased again to 12 percent in 1994. The current rate then increased to the peak level of 16 percent in 1996.

The 1996 survey showed that 31 percent of all secondary students had used marijuana at least once in their lives.

As the patterns for most substances, marijuana use was higher in the upper grades. In 1996, about 17 percent of seventh graders reported lifetime use of marijuana, compared to 41 percent of seniors. Nine percent of seventh graders used marijuana in the past month while 19 percent of seniors did so.

Figure 3.14 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

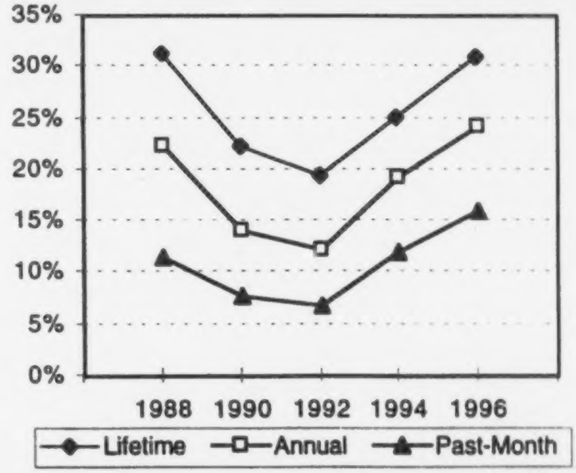
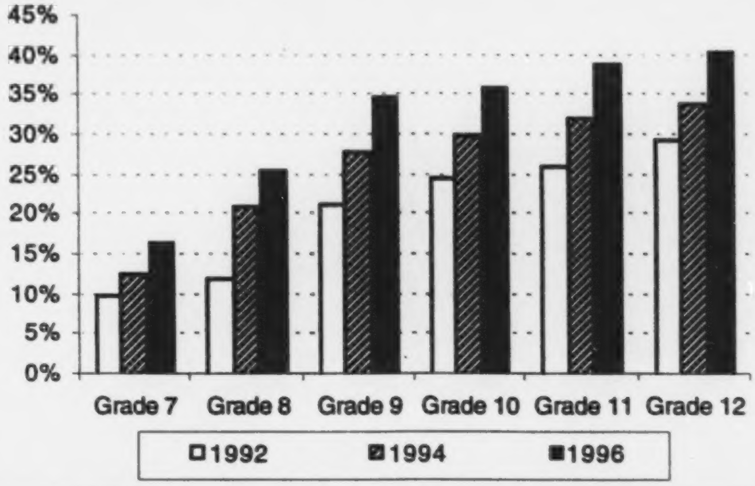


Figure 3.15 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Marijuana, by Grade: 1992, 1994, and 1996**



Male students were more likely than females to report lifetime use (36 percent versus 27 percent) and past-month use (19 percent versus 13 percent) of marijuana. Hispanic students had the highest rate of lifetime (35 percent) and current (18 percent) marijuana use, followed by African American youths (33 percent lifetime and 16 percent current). Anglo youths admitted a lifetime use of 29 percent and current use of 15 percent. Students making grades of C or lower reported twice as much lifetime and current use for marijuana than those making A's and B's. Marijuana use was lower among students who lived with two parents than those who lived in other family structures with the lifetime use at 26 percent versus 40 percent and current use at 13 percent versus 21 percent.

Lifetime use of marijuana increased sharply between 1992 and 1996 in all grades with larger increases among younger students.

Lifetime use of marijuana increased sharply between 1992 and 1996 in all grades with larger increases among younger students (Figure 3.15). For example, lifetime use of marijuana by eighth graders increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 21 percent in 1994 and to 26 percent in 1996, the greatest increase seen across all grades. In comparison, lifetime use among seniors rose from 29 percent in 1992 to 41 percent in 1996. Each grade level also showed an increase in current marijuana use, but the size of the increases were much larger than for lifetime use. Eighth graders in 1996 (14 percent) reported more than three times as much current use of marijuana than in 1992 (4 percent), and current use for seniors was 8 percent in 1992 versus 19 percent in 1996.

Much of the increased marijuana use from 1992 to 1996 was also attributable to more use by females, African Americans, students who earned good grades, and students who lived in two-parent households. For example, the percentage of females who had ever used marijuana increased from 17 percent in 1992 to 27 percent in 1996. African American students showed the greatest increase of any ethnic group in lifetime marijuana use. In 1992, only 16 percent of African American students had ever used marijuana, but by 1996, 33 percent had ever used. Lifetime marijuana use for Anglos increased from 18 percent in 1992 to 29 percent in 1996; and for Hispanics, it increased from 24 percent to 35 percent.

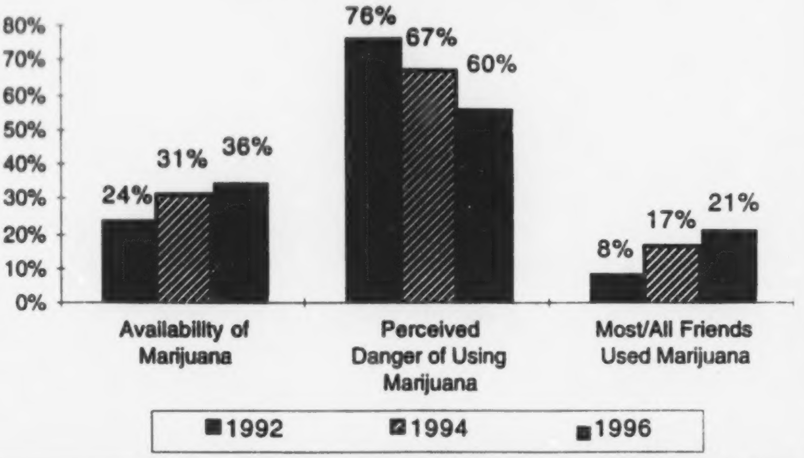
Not only had more students used marijuana, but also those who had used did so more often. As many as 8 percent of the secondary students in 1996 were considered heavy marijuana users who reported using marijuana on a daily or weekly basis. The heavy use of marijuana was up from 6 percent in 1994 and 3 percent in 1992.

Marijuana-Related Behavior

Marijuana is associated with behavior difficulties more than any other substance.

Marijuana use is more frequently associated with behavior difficulties than any other substance. Students who got into trouble with school officials on four or more days in the past school year were about six times more likely to report past-month marijuana use than students who reported no conduct problems (38 percent versus 7 percent). In comparison, those students having the same behavior were four times more likely than other students to have used inhalants and three times more likely to have drunk alcohol. Similarly, a strong relationship exists between absenteeism and marijuana consumption than for any other substance. Those who missed school on four or more days during the past year were 2.2 times more likely to use marijuana in the past month than students who did not miss any school (20 percent versus 9 percent). The ratio is less than two for both alcohol and inhalants.

Figure 3.16 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Most/All of Their Friends Used Marijuana: 1992, 1994, and 1996**



Not only had more students attended at least one class while high on marijuana than on alcohol, but also those marijuana users did so more frequently. In the 1996 survey, about 42 percent of students who had gone to class high on marijuana had done so four or more days; in comparison, only 20 percent of students attending class while drunk on alcohol did so on four or more occasions (rates were 25 percent for students using inhalants, and 30 percent for those using other types of drugs). These measures were about the same as in 1994.

Availability, Attitudes, and Peer Use

Marijuana was perceived as being easier to obtain in 1996 than in previous years.

Rates of drug use among adolescents can be affected by various risk factors, including perceived availability, perceived danger, and friends' use of drugs. From 1992 to 1996, the increased availability of marijuana, the reduction in students' perceived danger of using marijuana, and the increase of marijuana use by friends helped generate the observed increase in marijuana use among Texas secondary students (Figure 3.16). Marijuana was perceived as easier to obtain in 1996 than in 1994 and in 1992. About 36 percent of secondary students in 1996 reported marijuana was very easy to get, compared with 31 percent in 1994 and 24 percent in 1992. The number of students who thought that marijuana was dangerous to use declined between these three surveys. For example, 60 percent of students in 1996 felt that marijuana was very dangerous to use, whereas over 76 percent felt so in 1992. In addition, the percentage of students who said most/all of their close friends used marijuana increased sharply from 8 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1994 and to 21 percent in 1996.

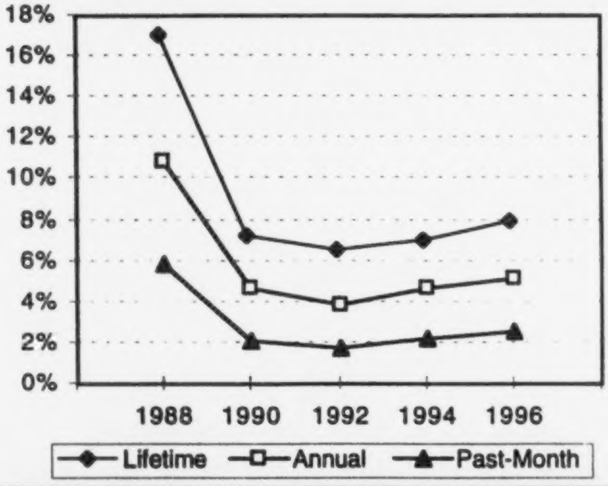
Uppers

Uppers are the second most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas.

Uppers include stimulants such as amphetamines, Benzedrine, and prescription drugs which are taken to get high rather than according to a doctor's orders. Uppers are the second most frequently used illicit drug among secondary students in Texas. Lifetime use of uppers was 8 percent in 1996, up slightly from 7 percent in 1994 as in 1992, but still lower than the peak rate of 17 percent in 1988 (Figure 3.17). Current prevalence dropped from 6 percent in 1988 to 2 percent during 1990 to 1994, then increased to 3 percent in 1996. Changes in the use of uppers between 1988 and the recent surveys may be at least partially due to the fact that Ecstasy was not listed as a separate category in 1988. Students who had used Ecstasy in 1988 may have included that use in the uppers category.

In the 1996 survey, lifetime prevalence for uppers ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 12 percent among seniors. Slightly more female students reported use of uppers than male students; however, in the twelfth grade, males had higher prevalence than females. Anglo youths had the highest lifetime (11 percent) and current (4 percent) prevalence of uppers, followed by Hispanic youths (7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) and

***Figure 3.17* Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Uppers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



African American youths (1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current). Secondary students from two-parent homes were less likely to use uppers than those from other family situations (7 percent versus 10 percent, lifetime use; 2 percent versus 3 percent, current use).

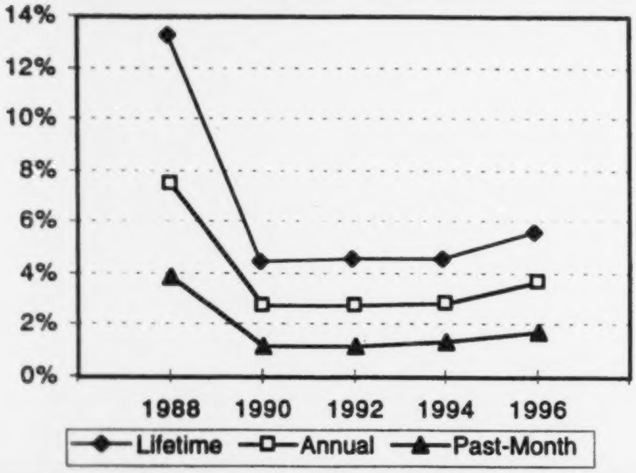
Between 1994 and 1996, the lifetime use of uppers increased in all grades except the eighth grade.

Between 1994 and 1996, lifetime use of uppers increased in all grades except the eighth grade. Both tenth and twelfth graders showed an increase of 2 percentage points in lifetime use. The increase was higher among female students than male students. While more Anglo and Hispanic students reported lifetime use of uppers in 1996 than in 1994, African American youths had a small decrease. Similar patterns hold for current use of uppers.

Downers

Downers include Quaaludes, sleeping pills, barbiturates, and tranquilizers such as Valium or Librium. As shown on Figure 3.18, the trends for the use of downers were quite similar to those of uppers over the past five surveys. Lifetime use of downers among secondary students was 6 percent in 1996, up from 5 percent in 1994 as in 1992, but still lower than the 1988 rate of 13 percent. Past-month use of downers, likewise, declined from 4 percent in 1988 to 1 percent in 1990 to 1994, then increased to 2 percent in 1996. The grade-level data show that lifetime use of downers in 1996 ranged from 2 percent among seventh graders to 9 percent among seniors, and past-month use ranged from 1 to 3 percent. Male students reported a slightly higher prevalence of downer use than females (6 percent versus 5 percent, lifetime use; 2.0 percent versus 1.7 percent, current use). Anglo and Hispanic youths had similar prevalence rates (6 to 7 percent lifetime and 2 percent current), and African American youths reported the lowest prevalence

Figure 3.18 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Downers Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



(1 percent lifetime and less than 0.5 percent current) in 1996.

Compared to 1994, lifetime use of downers was higher for most grades except for seventh and eighth graders. On the other hand, current prevalence increased in all grades, with eleventh graders reporting the greatest increase between 1994 and 1996. Male students had a higher increase in lifetime and current use of downers than did females. Of the three racial/ethnic groups, the greatest prevalence increase during 1994 to 1996 occurred among Anglo students.

Cocaine/ Crack

Lifetime prevalence of cocaine use ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 10 percent among seniors.

Students were asked about their use of both the powdered form of cocaine which is typically inhaled or dissolved for injection and crack or the rock form which is typically smoked. About 7 percent of Texas secondary students in 1996 had used powdered cocaine during their lifetime, and 2 percent reported doing so in the month prior to the 1996 survey. Less than 1 percent of all students were considered to be heavy users, who reported using powdered cocaine on a daily or weekly basis. Lifetime prevalence ranged from 3 percent among seventh graders to 10 percent among seniors. During the month before the survey, only 1 percent of seventh graders and 3 percent of seniors) used powdered cocaine. Between 1994 and 1996, ninth graders had the greatest rate of increase in both lifetime and current use of powdered cocaine.

Male students were more likely to use powdered cocaine than female students, especially among students in the upper grades, where 13 percent of male seniors reported lifetime use in comparison to 8 percent of female seniors in 1996. In lower grades, the difference between male and female prevalence was small. Hispanic youths had the highest prevalence of powdered cocaine use (11 percent lifetime and 4 percent current), followed by Anglo youths (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current) and African American youths (1 percent lifetime and 0.4 percent current). Students from two-parent households reported about two thirds as much lifetime and current use of powdered cocaine than those from other family structures.

When all forms of cocaine, powder and crack rock, are examined, the statistics show that lifetime prevalence of cocaine/crack among all secondary students decreased from 7 percent in 1988 to 5 percent in 1992, then rose to 7 percent again in 1996 (Figure 3.19). Current use of cocaine/crack, on the other hand, remained about the same (2 percent) from 1988 to 1996. Across grades, seniors in 1996 were three times more likely than seventh graders to have used cocaine/crack in their lives (11 percent versus 4 percent) and to report doing so in the past month prior to the survey (4 percent versus 1 percent). Students making grades of C or lower admitted much higher prevalence use of cocaine/crack than those making A's and B's (13 percent versus 5 percent, lifetime use; 5 percent versus 2 percent, current use).

Students making C's or below reported two to three times as much cocaine/crack prevalence use than those making A's and B's.

Very little crack use was reported in 1996 — only 3 percent of all secondary students had used it during their lifetime, and about half a percent used it during the month before the survey. Unlike most other substances, crack did not demonstrate a strong pattern of progressive use with increasing grade levels. Each grade reported approximately a 2 to 3 percent lifetime prevalence of crack use in 1996 (Figure 3.20). This relatively flat pattern of use indicates that crack is about equally accessible to students of all grades. Ethnicity-specific differences in the prevalence use showed that African

***Figure 3.19* Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Cocaine/Crack Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

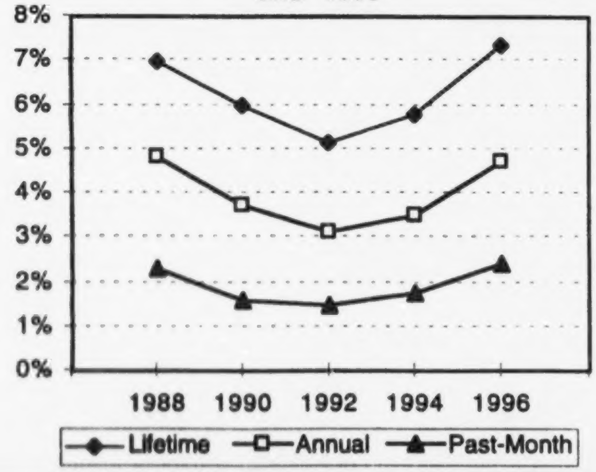
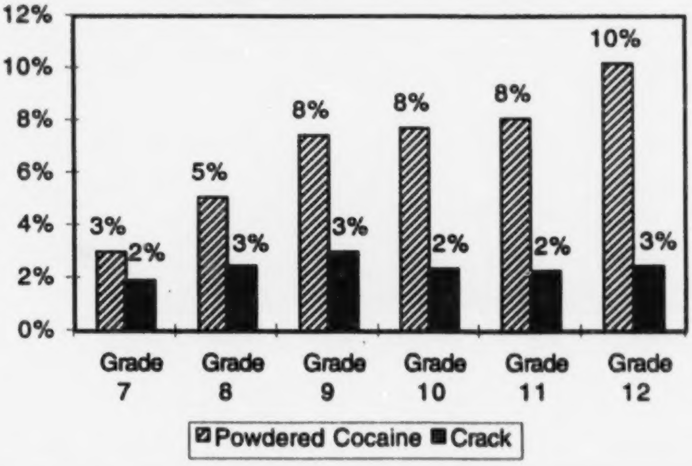


Figure 3.20 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Powdered Cocaine/Crack, by Grade: 1996**



American students (0.7 percent lifetime and 0.2 percent current) had lower rates of crack use than Anglos (2.5 percent lifetime and 0.6 percent current) or Hispanics (3.2 percent lifetime and 1.0 percent current).

Between 1994 and 1996, the increase of lifetime crack use was the second highest among those illicit drugs with increased lifetime rates.

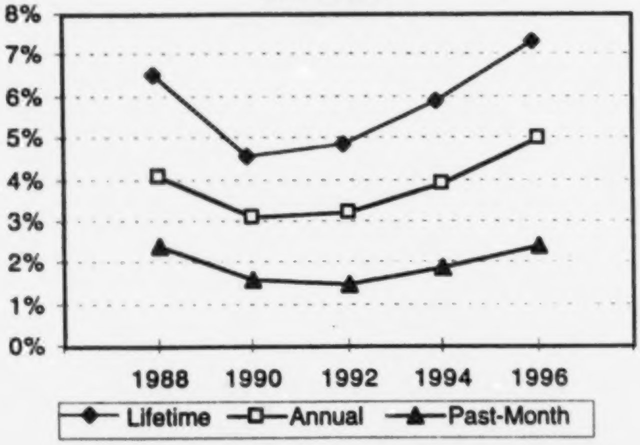
Between 1994 and 1996, the increase of lifetime crack use was the second highest among those illicit drugs with increased lifetime rates. This increase occurred in all grades, with eleventh graders having the greatest increased rate. Lifetime use of crack increased more significantly among female students (from 1.3 percent in 1994 to 2.1 percent in 1996) as compared to males (from 2.5 percent in 1994 to 2.9 percent in 1996). While both Anglo and Hispanic students reported a higher lifetime use of crack in 1996 than in 1994, African Americans had a slight decrease in lifetime crack use.

Hallucinogens

LSD, PCP, peyote, and "magic mushrooms" are some of the most common hallucinogens. Over 7 percent of all secondary students in 1996 had used some type of hallucinogen at least once during their lifetime which was almost double the 1990 rate of 4.6 percent and surpassed the level of 6.6 percent in 1988 (Figure 3.21). Similar patterns hold for past-month use of hallucinogens, yet the current rate has remained around 2 percent between 1988 and 1996. Over half of hallucinogen users in the most recent four surveys reported having used this substance three or more times in their lifetime.

Lifetime prevalence ranged from 2 percent for seventh graders to 13 percent for seniors. More males than females reported using hallucinogens.

Figure 3.21 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Hallucinogens Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



This was especially true for older students. For example, 13 percent of male juniors report lifetime use in comparison to 8 percent of female juniors. Anglo youths had the highest prevalence rates (10 percent lifetime and 4 percent current), followed by Hispanic youths (6 percent lifetime and 2 percent current). African American youths reported virtually no use of hallucinogens (1 percent lifetime and 0.3 percent current).

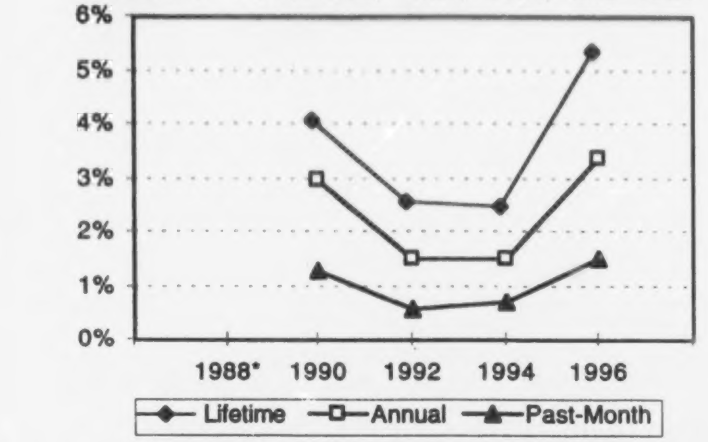
Anglo youths had the highest prevalence rates for hallucinogens, followed by Hispanic youths.

Significantly more secondary students in 1996 compared to 1994 reported lifetime hallucinogen use. The increase occurred in all grades, with the ninth graders having the largest increased rate from 6 percent in 1994 to 8 percent in 1996. Female students had a higher increase in lifetime use than did male students. Of the three racial/ethnic groups, the greatest prevalence increase during 1994 to 1996 occurred among Anglo youths. Students making grades of C or below showed the increase in lifetime use of hallucinogens from 8 percent in 1994 to 11 percent in 1996, compared to the increase from 5 percent to 6 percent among those students reporting A's and B's.

Ecstasy

Ecstasy, also known as MDMA, is a designer drug which has been around many years and is classified as an hallucinogenic stimulant. Ecstasy has risen and fallen in popularity over time and is currently popular at raves.[4] Since it is not a common drug, many students taking the Secondary Survey may have not been familiar with it; therefore, some responses about Ecstasy use should be interpreted with caution. The 1988 survey did not include questions about Ecstasy use, so the trends in use could be shown only between 1990 and 1996 (Figure 3.22).

Figure 3.22 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Ecstasy Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



* Questions about use of Ecstasy were not asked in the 1988 survey.

Table 3.6 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Ecstasy, by Demographic Categories: 1994 and 1996**

	1994	1996	% Change
Total Students	2.5%	5.4%	115.4%
Gender			
Males	2.9%	5.9%	102.1%
Females	2.1%	5.0%	136.9%
Race/Ethnicity			
Anglos	3.7%	7.6%	106.4%
African Americans	0.6%	0.9%	50.0%
Hispanics	2.0%	4.3%	116.9%
Usual School Grades			
A's and B's	2.1%	4.6%	121.3%
C's or Lower	3.4%	7.9%	130.9%
Family Structure			
Live with Both Parents	2.2%	4.6%	109.6%
Other Family Structures	3.0%	6.7%	122.4%

Over 5 percent of secondary students in 1996 had used Ecstasy at least once during their lifetime, which was two times as much the use than in 1992 to 1994 and even exceeded the 1990 level of 4 percent. While past-month use of Ecstasy has remained quite low in the past several years, the current rate decreased from 1.3 percent in 1990 to 0.6 to 0.7 percent in 1992 to 1994, then increased to 1.5 percent in 1996.

Older students reported higher consumption of Ecstasy than did younger students. Lifetime use in 1996 was 2 percent among seventh graders, compared to 9 percent among seniors. Male students (6 percent) were somewhat more likely to have ever used Ecstasy than female students (5 percent). Ecstasy use was more prevalent among Anglo students than any other racial/ethnic group. About 8 percent of all Anglo students in 1996 had used Ecstasy during their lifetime, whereas 4 percent of Hispanics and 1 percent of African American students reported lifetime use.

The increase in Ecstasy use between 1994 and 1996 was the greatest of the illicit drugs measured.

The increase in Ecstasy use between 1994 and 1996 was the greatest of the illicit drugs measured. Lifetime and current use of Ecstasy increased in all grades, with the ninth graders having the most evident increased rates. Ninth graders reported three times as much lifetime use of Ecstasy in 1996 (6 percent) than in 1994 (2 percent), and four times as much current use in 1996 (2.1 percent) than in 1994 (0.6 percent). As shown in Table 3.6, much of the increase in lifetime use of Ecstasy was also attributable to more use by female students, Hispanics, and students not living with both parents. In 1994, only 2 percent of Hispanic students had ever used Ecstasy, but by 1996, 4 percent had ever used. Students who did not live with both parents increased their lifetime use of Ecstasy from 3 percent in 1994 to 7 percent in 1996.

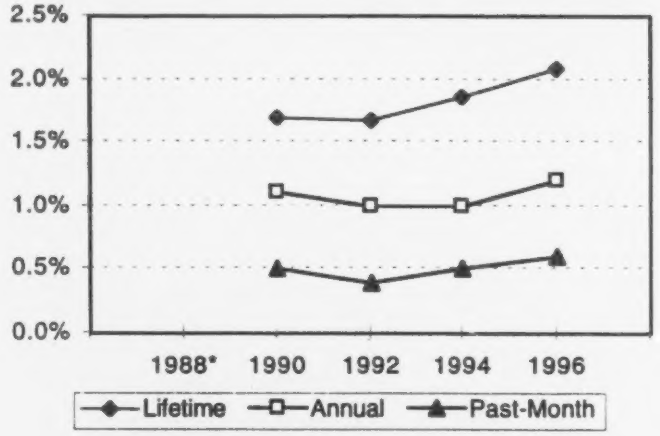
The large increase in Ecstasy use during 1994 to 1996 can be partly explained by the increased availability of Ecstasy and the softened perceptions about the risk of using Ecstasy among secondary students. About 18 percent of the students in 1994 said that Ecstasy was very easy or somewhat easy to obtain. This figure increased to 24 percent in 1996. On the other hand, the percentage of secondary students who thought that Ecstasy was very dangerous to use declined from 74 percent in 1994 to 69 percent in 1996.

Steroids

As with Ecstasy, questions about steroid use were not included in the 1988 survey. Two percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1996 had ever used steroids, and 0.6 percent used steroids during the month prior to the survey (Figure 3.23). These rates have remained similar since 1990. All grades in 1996 reported a similar rate of lifetime use of 2 percent. Steroid consumption is virtually an all-male phenomenon. Approximately, 3 percent of males reported lifetime use compared to 1 percent of females. Past-month steroid prevalence among male students remained constant at about 1 percent for all grades. Overall, Anglo youths (2.5 percent) had higher rates of lifetime steroid use than Hispanics (1.8 percent) or African Americans (1.5 percent). However, the ethnic pattern varies with different grades levels.

Students making grades of C or lower were almost two times more likely to use steroids than those who reported grades of A or B (2.9 percent versus 1.9 percent, lifetime use; 1.0 percent versus 0.5 percent, current use).

Figure 3.23 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Steroids Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



* Questions about use of steroids were not asked in the 1988 survey.

Table 3.7 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Steroids, by Athletic Participation and Grade: 1996**

	Athletes		Non-Athletes	
	Ever Used	Used Past-Month	Ever Used	Used Past-Month
All	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.7%	1.8%	0.5%
Grade 9	2.3%	0.7%	1.5%	0.4%
Grade 10	2.6%	0.7%	1.4%	0.3%
Grade 11	3.1%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%
Grade 12	3.5%	1.0%	1.5%	0.4%

Steroid use was more prevalent among students participating in athletics than among students who did not.

As expected, steroid use was more prevalent among students who participated in athletics than among students who did not (Table 3.7). About 70 percent more secondary students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids than those who did not play sports (2.6 percent versus 1.6 percent). The prevalence differences were more evident among older students where 3.5 percent of seniors who participated in athletics reported lifetime steroid use, in comparison to only 1.5 percent of seniors who did not.

Although female students had a lower rate for lifetime use of steroids, they showed a much higher increase in lifetime prevalence during 1994 to1996 than male students. More Anglo and Hispanic students reported lifetime use of steroids in 1996 than in 1994, whereas African American youths reduced their lifetime rates over the past two surveys.

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[1] A bias may exist when comparing the prevalence rates of inhalants between 1996 and the previous survey years in Texas due to a modification of the specific-type-inhalant question in the 1994 Texas School Survey instrument. As discussed in Chapter 1, the phrase "to get high" was added to the responses listed in the question of specific inhalants. This should be kept in mind later in the study whenever analyzing the trends and correlates of inhalant use among Texas secondary students from 1988 to 1996.

[2] This figure differs from the one calculated over the years for reporting to the Legislative Budget Board (LBB). The figure sent to LBB was 60.8 percent, which represents the prevalence use of either alcohol, inhalants, and/or other drugs (marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy) among Texas secondary students from grades seven through 12 during the past school year. The latter LBB figure excludes tobacco and Roach.

[3] J. T. Gossett et al., "Extent and Prevalence of Illicit Drug Use as Reported by 56,745 Students," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 216:9 (May 31, 1971): 1468.

[4] "Rave is a form of dance and recreation that is held in a clandestine location, has fast-paced and high-volume music, is open to people of all ages, offers a variety of high-tech entertainment, and often incorporates the use of hallucinogens and other substances into the dance experience." Quoted from Joseph A. Kotarba, "The Rave Scene in Houston, Texas: An Ethnographic Analysis," *Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Briefs* (October 1993): 1.

Chapter 4: Demographic Variables and Substance Use

Introduction

This section discusses the relationship of substance use to demographic characteristics including gender, race/ethnicity, academic performance, family structure, socioeconomic status, and length of residence in the school district. It is important to know that when discussing prevalence among the three major racial/ethnic groups in the state, in terms of actual numbers of users, there are far more Anglo students who use substances than Hispanic and African American students.

The following are some notable findings from the 1996 survey:

- Male students were more likely to use substances than females, with the exception of uppers.
- Hispanic students reported the highest rates of lifetime and current use for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack.
- Anglo students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy.
- Students who earned grades of C or lower reported two to three times as much lifetime and current prevalence for all illicit drugs than those who made grades of A and B.
- Students who lived with both of their parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.
- Students who had jobs were more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs.
- Students with college-educated parents were less likely to use substances.
- Students who resided in the district for three or fewer years were more likely to use tobacco, inhalants, and illicit drugs than longer-resident students.

Much of the increase in illicit drug use between 1994 and 1996 discussed previously was attributable to more use by females, Anglo students, students who made A's and B's, and students who were from two-parent households.

Males were more likely to use substances than females, especially in the upper grades.

Gender

Males were more likely to use substances than females, especially in the upper grades (Appendix B, Tables B3 and B4). For example, 46 percent of male seniors in 1996 reported lifetime use of marijuana, compared to 36 percent of female seniors. Among seventh graders, 20 percent of males had ever used marijuana in comparison to 14 percent of females. Use of uppers was the exception, with the higher rates of lifetime and current use reported among female students. Current use of inhalants was also slightly higher among females than males. Another exception was in the lower grades, where female students had higher prevalence rates than males for using downers and inhaling liquid correction fluid. Compared to the 1988 survey, both males and females in 1996 reported higher rates for lifetime use of cocaine/crack and hallucinogens. While lifetime use of marijuana among male students was higher in 1996 than in 1988, the 1996 female rates in lifetime marijuana use was still lower than the 1988 level.

Table 4.1 **Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Gender: 1996**

PAST-MONTH USE

	Male Students		Female Students		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	29.3%	235,595	23.3%	177,984	1.26
Alcohol	37.7%	303,137	37.0%	282,636	1.02
Inhalants	5.0%	40,204	5.1%	38,958	0.98
Any Illicit Drug	20.6%	165,640	15.2%	116,110	1.36
Marijuana	18.8%	151,167	13.2%	100,832	1.42
Cocaine	2.9%	23,318	1.6%	12,222	1.81
Crack	0.8%	6,433	0.5%	3,819	1.60
Hallucinogens	2.9%	23,318	1.9%	14,514	1.53
Uppers	2.4%	19,298	2.7%	20,625	0.89
Downers	2.0%	16,082	1.7%	12,986	1.18
Steroids	0.9%	7,237	0.4%	3,056	2.25
Ecstasy	1.8%	14,473	1.2%	9,167	1.50

LIFETIME USE

	Male Students		Female Students		Ratio*
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	
Tobacco	59.2%	476,014	51.5%	393,399	1.15
Alcohol	73.7%	592,605	72.9%	556,869	1.01
Inhalants	20.5%	164,836	19.2%	146,665	1.07
Any Illicit Drug	37.7%	303,137	30.2%	230,692	1.25
Marijuana	35.7%	287,056	27.1%	207,012	1.32
Cocaine	8.1%	65,130	5.3%	40,486	1.53
Crack	2.9%	23,318	2.1%	16,042	1.38
Hallucinogens	8.6%	69,151	6.4%	48,888	1.34
Uppers	7.6%	61,110	8.2%	62,638	0.93
Downers	6.0%	48,245	5.3%	40,486	1.13
Steroids	3.0%	24,122	1.3%	9,930	2.31
Ecstasy	5.9%	47,441	5.0%	38,194	1.18

* Ratio=(%Male Students)/(%Female Students)

Between 1994 and 1996, lifetime rates increased more among females than males for tobacco, inhalants, and all illicit drugs except downers. For example, lifetime use of crack increased from 1.3 percent in 1994 to 2.1 percent in 1996 among female adolescents, compared to an increase from 2.5 percent to 2.9 percent among males. Similar gender-related patterns held for increases in past-month use during the same time period.

Table 4.1 compares lifetime and current use of all substances between male and female secondary students, and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing male prevalence of use by female prevalence of use. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward. Male students were [ratio] times more likely than female students to use [type of substance]. For example, male students were about two times more likely than female students to use cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, steroids, and Ecstasy in the month prior to the 1996 survey. The ratios for upper use were less than one and presented higher prevalence rates among females than males.

Based on the large numbers of students using substances, there is a clear need for prevention programs for all students.

Table 4.1 also presents an estimate of the number of users for each substance. The number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment[1] in Texas, which was 804,078 for male students and 763,881 for female students in the 1995-1996 school year. Based on the large numbers of students using different substances, there is a clear need for prevention programs for all students; however, there is also a need to tailor prevention programs to female students for some substances and to male students for others. For example, to decrease overall prevalence for tobacco and illicit drugs, special attention should be directed to male students.

Race/ Ethnicity

Race/ethnicity plays an important role in the patterns of substance use among secondary students (Appendix B, Tables B5, B6, and B7). Hispanic students in 1996 reported the highest lifetime and current prevalence for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack, and highest lifetime use for tobacco. Anglo students had the highest rates of lifetime and current use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy, and the highest current use for tobacco. African American students had the highest prevalence use for the category "marijuana only," meaning they used no other illicit drug besides marijuana. About 27 percent of all African American students in 1996 reported lifetime use of "marijuana only," followed by Hispanics (14 percent) and Anglos (11 percent). However, the rate of use of marijuana along with other drugs among African American students actually was close to that among Hispanics. The lifetime rate of marijuana use was 35 percent for Hispanic students, 33 percent for African American students, and 29 percent for Anglo students. The rate for current marijuana use was 18 percent, 16 percent, and 15 percent, respectively.

Compared to 1988, lifetime use of any illicit drug and marijuana in 1996 increased among African American students, but the prevalence rates decreased among Anglo and Hispanic students. In past surveys, African American students lagged behind Hispanic and Anglo students in marijuana use, but since 1994 they have caught up or surpassed their counterparts. Lifetime use of cocaine/crack among Hispanics was higher in 1996 (12 percent) than in 1988 (9 percent) while Anglo and African American youths showed a decrease in use.

Much of the increase in lifetime use of an illicit drug between 1994 and 1996 was attributable to a rise in use by Anglo students.

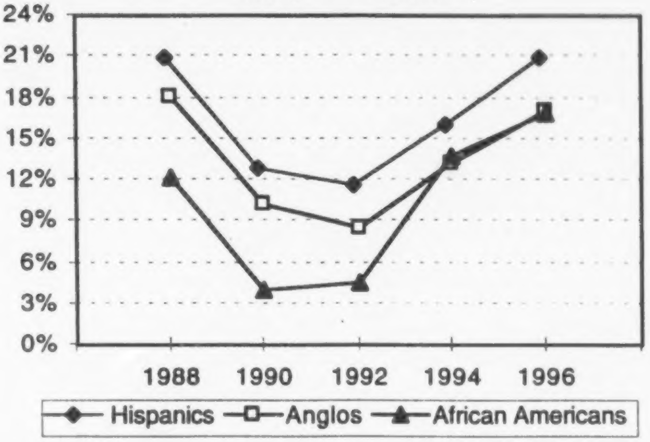
The trends in lifetime prevalence between 1994 and 1996 varied among three racial/ethnic groups (Table 4.2). In the past two surveys, lifetime use by Anglo students increased for all eleven substances, by Hispanic students for nine substances, and by African American students for five substances. All three racial/ethnic groups were increasingly likely to use illicit drugs during 1994 to 1996, and much of the increase in lifetime use of an illicit drug was attributable to more use by Anglo students. While large increases in lifetime use of cocaine and crack were shown among Anglo or Hispanic students, African American students showed a decrease. The 1994 to 1996 increase in lifetime Ecstasy use among Hispanic youths outstripped that of other ethnic groups.

Figure 4.1 presents the shifts in the racial/ethnic proportions of those who used an illegal drug in the past month. For all three racial/ethnic groups, the proportion of past-month illegal drug users decreased from 1988 to 1992, but has continuously increased since then. African American students reported a greater rate of past-month illegal drug use in 1996 (17 percent) than

Table 4.2 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Race/Ethnicity: 1994 and 1996

	Anglo Students			African American Students			Hispanic Students		
	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change
Tobacco	56.8%	58.3%	2.6%	43.1%	43.3%	0.4%	59.5%	58.5%	-1.8%
Alcohol	71.3%	71.3%	0.0%	76.5%	75.0%	-1.9%	78.5%	77.1%	-1.7%
Inhalants	19.1%	20.8%	8.7%	11.4%	11.3%	-0.7%	22.2%	22.5%	1.4%
Any Illicit Drug	25.7%	32.0%	24.7%	29.2%	34.1%	16.8%	31.2%	37.4%	19.8%
Marijuana	22.3%	28.8%	29.2%	28.5%	33.2%	16.4%	28.9%	34.8%	20.4%
Cocaine	4.1%	5.7%	38.0%	1.3%	1.2%	-10.1%	9.0%	11.0%	22.9%
Crack	1.6%	2.5%	52.1%	0.9%	0.7%	-22.2%	2.6%	3.2%	25.2%
Hallucinogens	8.4%	10.2%	20.8%	1.1%	1.2%	14.1%	5.5%	6.4%	16.0%
Uppers	10.0%	10.9%	9.5%	1.4%	1.2%	-14.5%	6.8%	7.1%	4.0%
Downers	5.9%	7.3%	22.9%	1.0%	1.1%	10.0%	5.0%	5.5%	10.9%
Steroids	2.2%	2.5%	13.8%	1.7%	1.5%	-13.4%	1.4%	1.8%	24.3%
Ecstasy	3.7%	7.6%	103.9%	0.6%	0.9%	50.0%	2.0%	4.3%	111.3%

Figure 4.1 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Race/Ethnicity: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



in 1988 (12 percent), whereas Anglo students showed a decrease in drug use (17 percent in 1996 versus 18 percent in 1988) and Hispanics' drug use rate remained unchanged at 20 percent in 1996 as in 1988.

The actual number of youths who reported lifetime and current use of substances by race/ethnicity is shown in Table 4.3. The actual number of users was measured by multiplying the prevalence estimate derived from the school survey by the total secondary student enrollment in each ethnic group, which totalled 765,206 for Anglos, 219,498 for African Americans, and 540,546 for Hispanics in the 1995-1996 school year. In terms of the overall number of students who had ever used or currently use substances, the largest number of students in need of prevention programs are Anglos.

School Grades

Students' substance use is related to their academic performance in school. Students making poor grades were more likely to use substances (Appendix B, Tables B8 and B9). In the 1996 survey, 51 percent of secondary students who made grades of A and B reported lifetime tobacco use and 70 percent indicated lifetime alcohol use. In comparison, lifetime prevalence among students who made grades of C or lower was 69 percent for tobacco and 83 percent for alcohol. Students who earned C's or lower in 1996 reported two to three times as much lifetime and current prevalence for all illicit drugs than those who earned A's and B's. For example, 47 percent of secondary students making C's or below had used marijuana at least once, compared to 26 percent of those making A's and B's. The past-month use of cocaine was 4.5 percent among students who made C's or below, whereas it

Students making poor grades are more likely to use substances.

Table 4.3 **Prevalence of Substance Use Among Texas Secondary Students and Number of Users, by Race/Ethnicity: 1996**

PAST-MONTH USE

	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	31.9%	244,101	13.0%	28,535	26.0%	140,542
Alcohol	38.7%	296,135	30.3%	66,508	41.1%	222,164
Inhalants	5.0%	38,260	3.0%	6,585	6.1%	32,973
Any Illicit Drug	17.0%	130,085	16.8%	36,876	19.7%	106,488
Marijuana	14.8%	113,250	16.2%	35,559	17.8%	96,217
Cocaine	1.8%	13,774	0.4%	915	3.9%	21,081
Crack	0.6%	4,591	0.2%	479	1.0%	5,405
Hallucinogens	3.5%	26,782	0.3%	744	1.9%	10,270
Uppers	3.6%	27,547	0.4%	891	2.2%	11,892
Downers	2.4%	18,365	0.3%	665	1.7%	9,189
Steroids	0.7%	5,356	0.5%	1,119	0.6%	3,243
Ecstasy	2.1%	16,069	0.3%	720	1.3%	7,027

LIFETIME USE

	Anglo Students		African American Students		Hispanic Students	
	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users	Percent	No. of Users
Tobacco	58.3%	446,115	43.3%	95,043	58.5%	316,219
Alcohol	71.3%	545,592	75.0%	164,624	77.1%	416,761
Inhalants	20.8%	159,163	11.3%	24,803	22.5%	121,623
Any Illicit Drug	32.0%	244,866	34.1%	74,849	37.4%	202,164
Marijuana	28.8%	220,379	33.2%	72,873	34.8%	188,110
Cocaine	5.7%	43,617	1.2%	2,634	11.0%	59,460
Crack	2.5%	19,130	0.7%	1,536	3.2%	17,297
Hallucinogens	10.2%	78,051	1.2%	2,634	6.4%	34,595
Uppers	10.9%	83,407	1.2%	2,634	7.1%	38,379
Downers	7.3%	55,860	1.1%	2,414	5.5%	29,730
Steroids	2.5%	19,130	1.5%	3,292	1.8%	9,730
Ecstasy	7.6%	58,156	0.9%	1,975	4.3%	23,243

was only 1.6 percent for all A and B students.

Among students who earned A's and B's, lifetime prevalence rates for cocaine/crack and hallucinogens in 1996 surpassed those in 1988 (Table 4.4). During the past five surveys, students who made C's or lower also showed increased rates of lifetime use for alcohol and cocaine/crack. For both academic groups of students, the rates of lifetime marijuana use increased significantly from 1992 to 1996, reaching the same levels as in 1988.

Table 4.4 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Academic Grades: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	Students Reporting A's and B's					Students Reporting C's, D's, and F's				
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
Tobacco	*	52%	50%	50%	51%	*	67%	66%	68%	69%
Alcohol	73%	79%	72%	71%	70%	82%	87%	84%	84%	83%
Any Illicit Drug	33%	20%	17%	22%	29%	54%	38%	35%	43%	50%
Marijuana	26%	18%	15%	20%	26%	47%	35%	32%	40%	47%
Cocaine/Crack	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	12%	10%	9%	10%	13%
Hallucinogens	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	11%	7%	8%	8%	11%
Uppers	15%	6%	5%	6%	7%	23%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Downers	11%	4%	4%	4%	5%	20%	7%	7%	7%	9%
Ecstasy	NA	3%	2%	2%	5%	NA	6%	4%	3%	8%

* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in the tobacco category.
NA: Not Available

Compared to 1994, both academic groups in 1996 reported higher lifetime prevalence of all substances except alcohol.

Compared to 1994, both academic groups of students in 1996 reported higher lifetime prevalence of all substances except alcohol. Yet, the lifetime rates increased more among students making A's and B's than those making C's or lower for any illicit drug, marijuana and downers. For example, students making A's and B's in 1996 were 1.29 times more likely than those in 1994 to report lifetime use of any illicit drug (29 percent versus 22 percent). Among students making C's or lower, however, the lifetime rate of any illicit drug in 1996 was as much as 1.17 times greater than that in 1994 (50 percent versus 43 percent). On the other hand, students with poor grades reported a higher increase in lifetime use of cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy than those A and B students during 1994 to 1996.

Family Structure

Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures (Appendix B, Tables B10 and B11). In 1996, 69 percent of secondary students who lived in two-parent households had drunk alcohol at least once, compared to 80 percent of those who lived in other family situations. The prevalence patterns were similar for other substances. For example, the lifetime prevalence rates were 28 percent for any illicit drug, 26 percent for marijuana, and 6 percent for cocaine/crack among students who came from two-parent homes. By contrast, students who lived in other family structures reported lifetime prevalence rates of 42 percent for any illicit drug, 40 percent for marijuana, and 9 percent for cocaine/crack. This pattern was consistent for past-month substance use as well.

Compared to 1988, decreases in lifetime use of alcohol and marijuana

Table 4.5 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime Use of Selected Substances, by Family Structure: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	Students Who Live With Both Parents					Students Who Live in Other Family Structures				
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
Tobacco	*	54%	52%	51%	51%	*	61%	59%	61%	62%
Alcohol	74%	79%	71%	70%	69%	78%	86%	83%	81%	80%
Any Illicit Drug	36%	21%	19%	23%	28%	46%	32%	29%	36%	42%
Marijuana	28%	19%	16%	20%	26%	39%	29%	26%	33%	40%
Cocaine/Crack	6%	5%	4%	5%	6%	9%	7%	6%	7%	9%
Hallucinogens	6%	4%	4%	5%	6%	8%	6%	6%	7%	9%
Uppers	16%	6%	6%	6%	7%	20%	9%	7%	9%	10%
Downers	12%	4%	4%	4%	5%	16%	6%	5%	6%	7%
Ecstasy	NA	4%	2%	2%	5%	NA	5%	3%	3%	7%

* Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in the tobacco category.

NA: Not Available

were shown among students from two-parent families while their counterparts showed increased alcohol and marijuana use (Table 4.5). For both family groups of students, the lifetime rates of any illicit drug continued to rise in 1996, but were still below the high levels of 1988.

Between 1994 and 1996, lifetime prevalence for all substances except alcohol increased among students who lived with two parents. These increases in lifetime use also occurred among students from other family structures, but the lifetime prevalence for any illicit drug, marijuana, and hallucinogens increased more among students from two-parent households. On the other hand, students who did not live with both parents reported a greater increase in lifetime use of cocaine/crack, downers, and Ecstasy during 1994 to 1996 than those from two-parent homes.

Socio-Economic Status

A few questions included in the 1996 Texas School Survey were indirect indicators of the students' socioeconomic status (SES) and/or disposable income, including: 1) whether the student held a job; 2) whether the student received an allowance; 3) whether the student qualified for a free/reduced price school lunch; and 4) educational status of parents. Substance use among secondary students is associated with some of these SES variables (Table 4.6).

Student Employment

There was a strong positive relationship between student employment and substance use in all grades. Secondary students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Among seventh graders, 60 percent of job-holders had used a substance during the

Table 4.6 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used a Substance* in the Past School Year, by Socioeconomic Variables and Grade: 1996

	All	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Family Income Level **							
Free/Reduced-Price Lunch	61%	49%	60%	63%	64%	66%	68%
Regular-Price Lunch	65%	47%	59%	68%	72%	75%	77%
Don't Know	63%	45%	57%	67%	69%	70%	75%
Parental Education							
College	62%	43%	56%	64%	68%	72%	76%
No College	67%	54%	64%	69%	72%	73%	75%
Don't Know	61%	47%	58%	64%	66%	66%	66%
Allowances							
Yes	64%	48%	59%	66%	69%	72%	73%
No	64%	47%	59%	66%	70%	72%	76%
Job							
Yes	71%	60%	70%	73%	75%	76%	79%
No	61%	46%	57%	65%	67%	69%	70%

* Tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or any illicit drug.

** Children in family of four earning $19,695 a year or less were eligible to receive a free school lunch; children in a family of four earning more than $19,695 but less than $28,028 a year were eligible to receive a reduced-price school lunch (Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, "The National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Program - Income Guide, 1995-1996").

past school year (including past-month use), compared to 46 percent for those without a job. For seniors, 79 percent of those employed had used a substance compared to 70 percent of those without a job.

Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs.

Previous studies have reported that students who are employed during the school year are more susceptible to substance use and abuse than those who do not work, both because of the availability of extra income to purchase alcohol and drugs and because working students associate with older colleagues on the job who are more likely to use substances.[2]

The 1996 school survey revealed that secondary students who had a job were much more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs. Table 4.7 compares lifetime and current use of selected substances between students who worked and those who did not work and presents a ratio which is computed by dividing prevalence of use among students who worked by the prevalence of use among students who did not. Interpretation of this measure is straightforward. Working students were [ratio] times more likely than non-working students to use [type of substance]. For example, working students were 2.3 times more likely than non-working students to report use of smokeless tobacco in the month prior to the 1996 survey.

Table 4.7 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Employment Status: 1996

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*	Had a Job	No Job	Ratio*
Cigarettes	61.9%	50.3%	1.23	31.7%	21.9%	1.45
Smokeless Tobacco	24.3%	13.5%	1.80	9.3%	4.0%	2.34
Beer	70.8%	56.2%	1.26	36.4%	23.5%	1.55
Wine Coolers	73.2%	58.9%	1.24	28.6%	20.7%	1.38
Wine	63.7%	49.0%	1.30	19.5%	14.1%	1.39
Liquor	63.9%	45.9%	1.39	30.6%	19.0%	1.61
Any Illicit Drug	42.3%	30.6%	1.38	22.0%	16.1%	1.37
Marijuana	39.6%	28.1%	1.41	19.8%	14.4%	1.38
Cocaine/Crack	9.4%	6.3%	1.49	3.2%	2.2%	1.47
Hallucinogens	11.5%	6.0%	1.91	3.4%	2.0%	1.70

* Ratio=(% Students Who Had a Job) / (% Students Who Had No Job)

Working students were 2.3 times more likely to report past-month use of smokeless tobacco than non-working students.

The findings showed that working students were about 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack, and they were about two times more likely to use hallucinogens. Working students also reported higher use of alcohol than non-working students, although the difference in use varied by beverage. For example, students who had a job were 1.6 times more likely to report current use of liquor and 1.2 times more likely to report lifetime use of wine coolers than students without a job.

Student employment can also lead to an overcommitment to work at the expense of school. With substance use prevalent in today's society, it is important for parents, employers, and educators to ensure that students with extra spending money are not at risk of falling into the substance abuse trap through their work experiences.

Student Allowances

A student's substance use had no association with the question of whether or not the student received an allowance. The only exception occurred in the twelfth grade where seniors who received an allowance were less likely to use a substance during the past school year (73 percent) than those who did not receive allowances (76 percent).

Family Income Level

The question regarding eligibility for a free or reduced-price school lunch is a good measure of the family income level of students. About 31 percent of all respondents in 1996 were from low-income families and qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch, 56 percent did not qualify, and 13 percent said they did not know.

The relationship between the student's family income level and substance use is complex. In the lower grades, students who lived in low-income families were more likely to use a substance in the past year than those from other families (49 percent versus 47 percent for seventh graders). However, the association was reversed for the upper grades. About 68 percent of seniors who qualified for a free or reduced-price school lunch had used substances during the past year, compared to 77 percent of seniors who did not qualify. The differences across different grades may be explained by the fact that students who use drugs in the lower grades are more likely to drop out. Dropping out is correlated with both socioeconomic class and substance use.

Parental Education Level

In the survey, students were asked about the education status of their parents. About 45 percent of all respondents in 1996 said either of their parents graduated from college, 39 percent said their parents were not college-educated, and 16 percent did not know their parents' education level.

There is a fairly strong negative association between parental education and students' substance use, especially in the lower grades. Overall, secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (67 percent). This difference was more evident among those in lower grades (for example, 43 percent versus 54 percent for seventh graders), but was not an indicator of substance use for seniors.

Length of Time in School District

Students were asked how long they had lived in their current school district (one year or less, two to three years, and four years or more). In general, secondary students who had been in the district three or fewer years were more likely to use substances than those who had lived in the district more than three years (Appendix B, Tables B14 and B15). There were a few exceptions in grade-specific rates, but none exceeded one percentage point in difference. In 1996, about 22 percent of the "new" students had ever used an inhalant and 36 percent had ever used any illicit drug in their lives, compared to 19 percent and 33 percent of students who had been in the district more than three years. Also, about 8 percent of the new students had ever used cocaine, compared to 6 percent of longer-resident students.

The differences in past-month use of substances between these two groups of students were quite small, with new students reporting higher rates of past-month use than the longer-resident students. Current use of alcohol was the major exception. About 38 percent of students who had resided in the district four or more years drank alcohol in the month prior to the 1996 survey, whereas 37 percent of the newer students did so. Between 1994 and 1996, the increased rates in past-month use were larger among the new students for any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine/crack, hallucinogens, and

Ecstasy. To illustrate, the newer students in 1996 were 2.7 times more likely than those in 1994 to report current use of Ecstasy (1.6 percent versus 0.6 percent). Among youths who were longtime residents, however, the current Ecstasy use in 1996 was as much as 1.9 times greater than that in 1994 (1.5 percent versus 0.8 percent).

Comparison of 1996 lifetime prevalence to 1994 shows that the new students had higher increased rates for cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, steroids, and Ecstasy than the longer-resident students. On the other hand, lifetime use of tobacco, any illicit drug, and marijuana increased slightly more among the longtime students during 1994 to 1996.

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[1] Student enrollment data were based on the Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) provided by the Texas Education Agency.

[2] J. C. Thompson, "Should Students Work? The Relationship Between Part-Time Employment and Substance Usage," Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Mid-Western Educational Research Association (Chicago, Illinois, October 16-19, 1991).

Chapter 5: Other Factors Related to Substance Use

Introduction

In addition to demographic influences, peer, school, family, social, and psychological factors have been issues of continued interest to researchers investigating the patterns of adolescent use of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs.[1] In this chapter, several risk factors which may impact substance use by secondary students are discussed, including:

- school problems;
- the number of close friends who use substances;
- social patterns of substance use by peer groups such as usage at parties;
- perceived availability of substances;
- perceived danger of substance use;
- perceived parental attitudes about kids their age using substances;
- age of first use;
- extracurricular activity participation;
- parental school involvement;
- perceived safety of surrounding environments; and
- peer values and behaviors.

Substance use among adolescents is a multi-dimensional problem that cannot be solved without first considering values, attitudes, availability, and peer use.

Secondary students are more likely to have higher levels of substance use if most of their friends also use substances, if they have easy access to substances, if they do not regard substances as dangerous, if they report parental approval of substance use, if they do not regularly participate in extracurricular activities, if they do not have parental attendance at school events, and if they feel unsafe in their homes, schools, and neighborhoods. In most cases, adolescents use tobacco and/or alcohol before they try marijuana, and the use of marijuana almost invariably precedes use of other illicit drugs. The dramatic increase in the prevalence of illicit drug use among Texas secondary students since 1992 also corresponded to the increased perceived availability of drugs, the reduction in the number of students who perceived drug use as dangerous, and the rise in the perception of parental approval of drug usage.

These results emphasize the need to think of substance use among adolescents as a multidimensional problem that cannot be solved without first considering knowledge, values, attitudes, availability, and peer use. Parental characteristics are also critical to prevent substance use by adolescents. Effective prevention efforts must extend their focus beyond the individual adolescent to include parents and families. In addition, an awareness of the typical patterns of progression into substance use and abuse helps direct the timing of prevention and intervention efforts. Any reduction and/or delay of onset of tobacco or alcohol use has a strong preventive effect on the risk of developing a drug problem at a later age.

School Problems

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger predictor of substance use than the number of absences.

Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely to have used alcohol or drugs than other students. Table 5.1 shows how prevalence increased as the number of absences or behavior problems increased for secondary students in 1996. Students were classified as being absent if, during the school year, they were ill or had other reasons for absences. About 25 percent of secondary students who did not miss any class during the school year drank in the past month. Whereas 34 percent of those who missed two to three days of school drank alcohol in the past month, and 44 percent of those who missed four or more days of school drank in the past month. This same pattern was also seen for inhalants and marijuana.

School misconduct seems to be an even stronger predictor of substance use. Students were considered to have conduct problems if, during the school year, they:

- "skipped" or "cut" class;
- were sent to someone like the principal, dean, or guidance counselor because of their bad conduct or attitude;
- had someone from home call the school because of their conduct or attitude;
- got into trouble with teachers because of drinking; or
- got into trouble with teachers because of drug use.

Table 5.1 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Used Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Absences and Conduct Problems: 1996**

By Number of Days of Absences in School

	None	1 Day	2-3 Days	4+ Days
Alcohol	25%	32%	34%	44%
Inhalants	4%	4%	4%	6%
Marijuana	9%	12%	14%	20%

By Number of Days of Conduct Problems in School

	None	1 Day	2-3 Days	4+ Days
Alcohol	25%	42%	50%	62%
Inhalants	3%	5%	6%	11%
Marijuana	7%	14%	21%	38%

Among those secondary students who had no conduct problems during the school year, only 25 percent drank alcohol, 3 percent used inhalants, and 7 percent used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, of students who had conduct problems on four or more days, 62 percent had consumed alcoholic beverages, 11 percent had used inhalants, and 38 percent had used marijuana in the past month.

The prevalence rates by number of absences or conduct problems has not changed much for alcohol and inhalants since 1992. However, large increases in past-month use of marijuana occurred among students who reported incidents of absence and misconduct at school. For example, the past-month prevalence of marijuana increased from 19 percent in 1992 to 31 percent in 1994 and to 38 percent in 1996 among secondary students who had conduct problems on four or more days during the school year. Current marijuana use rose from 9 percent in 1992 to 15 percent in 1994 and to 20 percent in 1996 among those who had missed four or more days of school.

Peer Use

About 80 percent of all secondary students in 1996 said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol.

Peer behavior can influence a student's substance use.[2] In this survey, students were asked about how many of their close friends used substances. About 80 percent of all secondary school students in 1996 said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol, which is a much higher percentage than for other substances (Appendix E, Table E1). Seventeen percent of seventh graders and 53 percent of seniors said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol. About 57 percent of the students had close friends who used marijuana. Eleven percent of seventh graders and 23 percent of seniors reported that most or all of their friends used marijuana. When asked about inhalants, only 23 percent of all students in 1996 said that they had any close friends who used inhalants. About 4 percent of seventh graders and 1 percent of seniors reported that most or all of their friends used inhalants.

Alcohol Use Among Peers

The percentage of secondary students who said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol had declined from 87 percent in 1988 to 80 percent in 1996 (Appendix E, Table E2). However, this decline was not seen for students who reported that most or all of their close friends drank. About 33 percent of the students surveyed in 1988 said that most or all of their close friends drank alcohol, compared to 37 percent in 1996. The percentage of seniors who said that most or all of their friends drank alcohol was 53 percent in 1996, down from 56 percent in 1994 but still higher than the 1988 level of 48 percent. The same pattern was observed for students in other grades.

Inhalant Use Among Peers

After declining from 1988 to 1990, the percentage in the number of secondary students whose close friends use inhalants has since increased. Although 30 percent of the students surveyed in 1988 said that at least a few of their friends used inhalants, the percentage decreased to 17 percent in 1990, but increased continuously from 19 percent in 1992 to 23 percent in 1996. The same trend was also seen for students who said that most or all of their friends used inhalants and for all grade levels except seniors.

Marijuana Use Among Peers

Students indicated that marijuana use by their friends decreased from 1988 to 1992, but increased in 1994 and 1996. About 63 percent of all respondents in 1988 said that at least a few of their close friends used marijuana; this percentage dropped significantly to 42 percent in 1990 and to 38 percent in 1992. However, this figure surged to 50 percent in 1994 and to 57 percent in 1996. This trend was seen for all students except tenth graders who had a higher percentage of friends who used marijuana in 1992 than in 1990. About 14 percent of seniors in 1988 reported that most or all of their close friends used marijuana, compared to 9 percent in 1990 to 1992, 17 percent in 1994, and 23 percent in 1996. The general trends of marijuana use among peers between 1988 and 1996 were consistent with those of the respondents' own use.

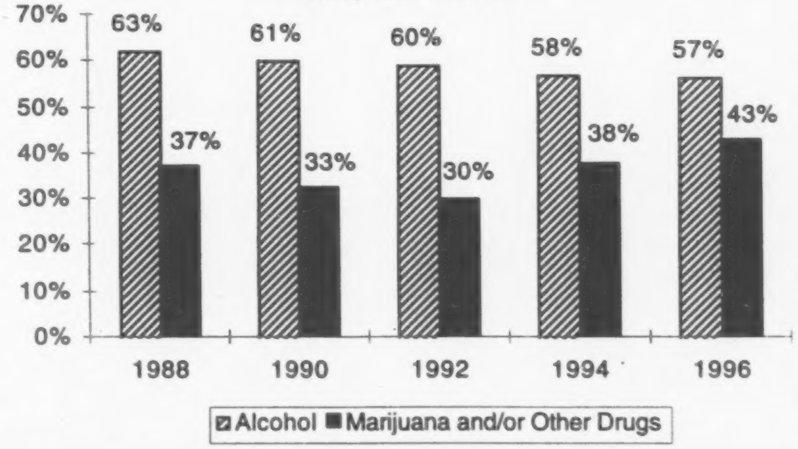
Substance Use at Parties

The percentage of students who reported illicit drug use at parties during 1994 to 1996 surpassed the record set in 1988.

About 57 percent of all secondary students in the 1996 survey (33 percent of seventh graders and 73 percent of seniors) reported that alcohol was used at some parties they attended during the past school year (Appendix E, Table E3). Forty-four percent of seniors said that alcohol was always drunk at parties they attended, whereas only 5 percent of seventh graders said so. The use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was less frequent; 43 percent of all secondary students (20 percent of seventh graders and 58 percent of seniors) reported illicit drug use at some parties they attended. Only 4 percent of seventh graders and 18 percent of seniors said that illicit drugs were always used at parties.

A downward trend was observed for the percentage of students who reported alcohol use at parties since 1988. The rate decreased from 63 percent in 1988 to 60 percent in 1992 and to 57 percent in 1996 (Figure 5.1). However, the percentage of students who reported illicit drug use at parties in 1994 to 1996 surpassed the record set in 1988. Illicit drug use at parties decreased from 37 percent in 1988 to 30 percent in 1992, but jumped to 38 percent in 1994 and to 43 percent in 1996. This trend in use of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties was consistent for all grades except seventh graders who reported the highest rate in 1988 rather than in 1996. The increased presence of marijuana and/or other drugs at parties between 1992

Figure 5.1 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996



and 1996 helps explain the substantial increases in students' prevalence use of illicit drugs during recent years.

Perceived Availability

Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain.

Students reported that various substances were readily available if they wanted them. In general, students said that alcohol and tobacco were easier to obtain than other substances (Appendix E, Table E4). About 75 percent of all secondary school students in 1996 thought that tobacco and alcohol were very or somewhat easy to obtain compared to 53 percent for marijuana, 28 percent for cocaine, 25 percent for crack and hallucinogens, and 24 percent for Ecstasy. More students in the upper grades said that it was easier to get substances than did younger students. For example, approximately 66 percent of seniors reported that alcohol was very easy to obtain, whereas only 36 percent of seventh graders said so. About 48 percent of seniors thought it was very easy to get marijuana compared to 16 percent of seventh graders.

Alcohol was the easiest substance for secondary students to obtain. The percentage of all secondary students who found alcohol to be somewhat or very easy to obtain remained stable throughout the five surveys ranging from 77 percent to 75 percent. Secondary students believed that it was easier to obtain marijuana and cocaine in 1996 than from 1990 to 1994, yet harder to obtain in comparison to 1988. About 53 percent of all students in 1996 thought marijuana was very easy or somewhat easy to get, which was 5 to 14 percentage points higher than in 1990 to 1994 — still 4 percentage points lower than in 1988. The percentage of all students who said cocaine was somewhat or very easy to obtain decreased from 30 percent in 1988 to 26 percent in 1990 to 1992, but rose to 28 percent in 1994 as in 1996. However, the percentages for crack remained almost the same between 1988 and 1996, and the percentages for hallucinogens increased from 19 percent in 1988 to 25 percent in 1996.

Students' substance use is closely related to the perceived availability of various substances. The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use. Table 5.2 shows the past-month use of seven substances broken down by how the students perceived the availability of the substances. For example, 50 percent of all secondary students in 1996 who said alcohol was very easy to obtain actually drank alcohol during the past month prior to the survey. By contrast, only 15 percent of those who said alcohol was very difficult to obtain drank in the previous month. This relationship is consistent for other substances, including tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, crack, hallucinogens, and Ecstasy.

The easier it is to obtain a substance, the higher the rate of use.

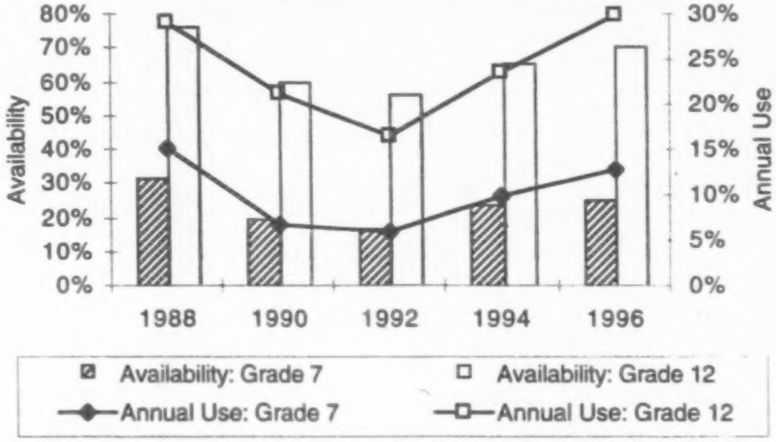
The substantial differences in the reported availability of substances between 1988 and 1996 probably helped generate the observed changes in the prevalence of substance use by secondary students. Figure 5.2 illustrates that the trend in perceived availability of marijuana among seventh or twelfth graders is consistent with that of annual marijuana use between 1988 and 1996 — use declines when availability declines. About 76 percent of seniors in 1988 said that marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain; this decreased to 56 percent in 1992 and then increased to 71 percent in 1996. The annual rate of marijuana use fluctuated correspondingly — the prevalence rate was 29 percent in 1988, 17 percent in 1992, and 30 percent in 1996.

The availability of drugs can be measured not only in terms of perception, but also in terms of the actual supply of drugs. Semiannual reports indicate that the prices of drugs have decreased since 1992.[3] While prices for marijuana fluctuate depending on quality, quantity, demand, availability, and the growing season, periodic reports from the Drug Enforcement Administra-

Table 5.2 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Selected Substances, by Perceived Availability: 1996

	Impossible to Get	Very Difficult to Get	Somewhat Difficult to Get	Somewhat Easy to Get	Very Easy to Get
Tobacco	2.1%	6.7%	12.2%	20.2%	38.4%
Alcohol	4.8%	14.9%	24.8%	39.9%	49.5%
Marijuana	0.7%	2.2%	6.0%	16.4%	35.2%
Cocaine	0.1%	0.5%	1.4%	4.2%	9.2%
Crack	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%
Hallucinogens	0.1%	0.6%	2.0%	6.3%	10.5%
Ecstasy	0.1%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	7.2%

Figure 5.2 Trends in Perceived Availability and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Secondary Students, Grades 7 and 12: 1996



tion (DEA) indicate that the price of a pound of commercial-grade marijuana dropped from $500 to $1,600 per pound in June 1992 to $650 to $750 per pound in June 1994, and to $500 to $750 per pound in June 1996.

The prices of marijuana and other illicit drugs declined from 1992 to 1996.

The prices of other illicit drugs have also declined from 1992 to 1996. In June 1992, a dose of Ecstasy cost $20 to $25; in December 1996, the lowest street price was $7. A single dose of LSD in June 1992 cost $3 to $10; in December 1996, it cost $1 to $10. And powdered cocaine, which cost $80 to $100 per gram in June 1992, cost $75 to $90 per gram in June 1994 and $20 to $100 per gram in June 1996.

In comparison, alcohol has not become more available in terms of buying from stores, as Figure 5.3 illustrates. Parties were the major source of alcoholic beverages among youths. Slightly more past-month drinkers in 1996 reported they obtained their alcohol from home, friends, and other sources all or most of the time, as compared to 1992. For example, about 20 percent of secondary students who drank in the past month prior to the 1996 survey said that they always/most of the time got alcohol from home as compared to 18 percent in 1992.

Perceived Danger

In the survey, students were asked how dangerous they thought it was for teens their age to use substances. The responses range from "very dangerous" to "not at all dangerous" (Appendix E, Table E5). Tobacco and alcohol were thought to be the least threatening substances to users. In 1996, about 39 percent of all secondary students thought that tobacco was very dangerous to use, and 44 percent believed that alcohol was very dangerous. Sixty percent of the students thought marijuana was very dangerous to use, and three-

***Figure 5.3* Percentage of Past-Month Alcohol Users Who Always/Most of the Time Got Alcohol From Various Sources: 1992, 1994, and 1996**

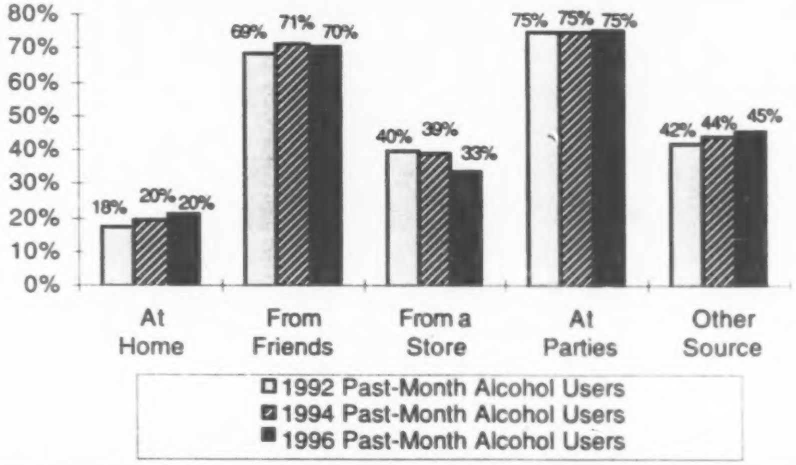


***Table 5.3* Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Substance Use, by Perceived Danger: 1996**

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Danger-ous At All
Tobacco	13%	29%	44%	61%
Alcohol	22%	47%	61%	70%
Inhalants	3%	10%	21%	28%
Marijuana	4%	21%	44%	66%
Cocaine	1%	11%	21%	22%
Crack	0%	3%	9%	11%
Ecstasy	0%	4%	11%	19%
Steroids	0%	1%	4%	9%

fourths believed inhalants and steroids were very dangerous to use. About 87 to 88 percent of the adolescents felt that cocaine and crack were very dangerous to use. The perceived danger toward substance use varies among grade levels. For example, seventh graders were the most likely to see tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use as very dangerous, whereas seniors saw use of inhalants, cocaine, crack, and steroids as very dangerous, reflecting the expanding variety of drugs to which older students have been exposed.

Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances.

The perceived danger of using substances can be a strong predictor of students' prevalence use of substances. Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances. For example, in 1996 only 22 percent of secondary students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 61 percent of those who thought alcohol was not very dangerous and 70 percent of those who thought alcohol use was not dangerous at all (Table 5.3). Only 4 percent of adolescents who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas the current prevalence of marijuana was 44 percent and 66 percent for those who believed marijuana use was not very dangerous and not dangerous at all, respectively. This relationship held for other substances as well.

The trend in the percentage of students who perceived substances as very dangerous to use seems to correspond with increases and decreases in substance use between 1990 and 1996. One of the most important changes in perceived danger involves marijuana as shown in Table 5.4. About 73

Figure 5.4 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived Marijuana as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use of Marijuana: 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

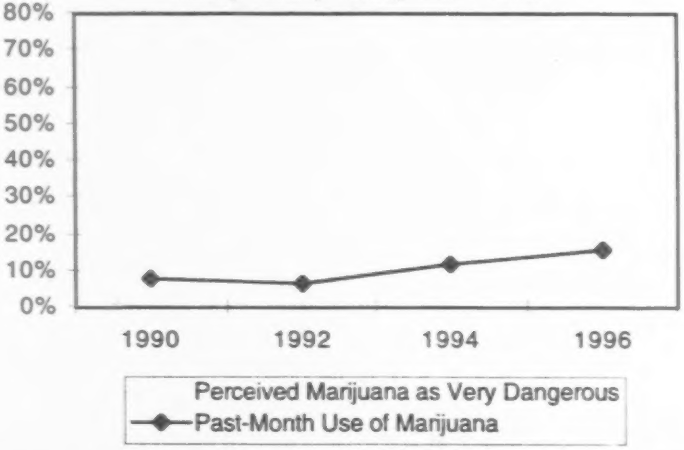


Table 5.4 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Thought Selected Substances Were Very Dangerous to Use: 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	1990	1992	1994	1996
Tobacco	NA	43%	41%	39%
Alcohol	37%	50%	46%	44%
Inhalants	77%	81%	77%	76%
Marijuana	73%	76%	67%	60%
Cocaine	93%	93%	90%	87%
Crack	95%	94%	91%	88%
Ecstasy	72%	78%	74%	69%
Steroids	72%	79%	76%	73%

NA: Not Available

Figure 5.5 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Perceived Alcohol as Very Dangerous Versus Past-Month Use of Alcohol: 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

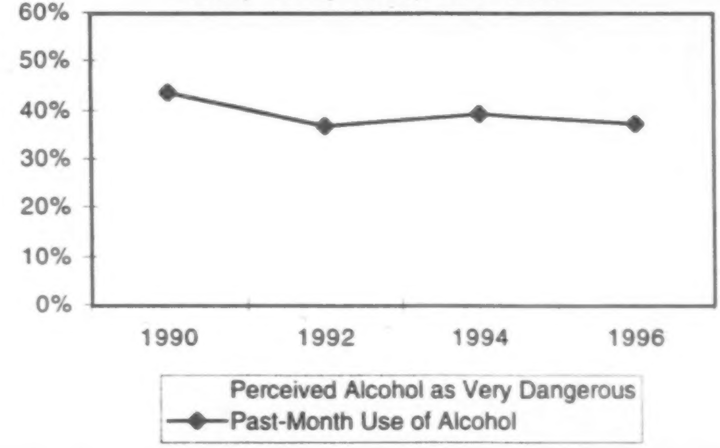


Table 5.5 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Drank Beer/Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month, by Parental Approval: 1996**

	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	23%	14%
Parents Approved	55%	44%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	49%	43%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	25%	18%

percent of all students in 1990 thought marijuana was very dangerous to use as compared to 67 percent in 1994 and 60 percent in 1996. The recent increases in marijuana use may partly result from the softened perceptions about the danger of using marijuana (Figure 5.4).

This same relationship is seen for other substances. When the perception of danger increases, substance use decreases. Between 1990 and 1996, more students thought that alcohol was very dangerous to use, and the past-month use of alcohol declined (Figure 5.5). On the contrary, fewer students from 1990 to 1996 saw cocaine, crack, and Ecstasy as very dangerous, and current use of these substances increased.

Recent increases in marijuana use may partly result from the softened perceptions about the danger of using marijuana.

Perceived Parental Attitudes

Adolescents who said that their parents approved of kids their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than others.

There is a relationship between substance use by students and their perception of how dangerous their parents think substances are. Adolescents who said that their parents approved of teens their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who perceived parental disapproval. In the 1996 survey, only 23 percent of secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of beer consumption actually drank during the past month, compared to 55 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly approved (Table 5.5). Similarly, past-month use of marijuana was only 14 percent among secondary students whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use, compared to 44 percent for those who indicated parental approval.

Figure 5.6 shows that more students in the lower grades perceived strong parental disapproval of beer drinking than students in the upper grades (for example, 69 percent of seventh graders versus 49 percent of seniors). But slightly more parents of seniors (81 percent) were perceived as strongly disapproving marijuana use in comparison to the parents of seventh graders (79 percent). In addition, as the students age, they become more aware of their parents' attitudes which have become more clear as the students grow older (Appendix E, Table E6). For example, in grade seven, 15 percent of the students did not know how their parents felt about their drinking beer; by grade 12, only 5 percent did not know. This increase in the students' understanding of parental attitudes may well be due to the fact that as the students age, their parents have to confront substance use by their children and must make their views known.

Figure 5.6 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students, by Grade, Whose Parents Strongly Disapproved of Kids Their Age Using Beer and Marijuana: 1996**

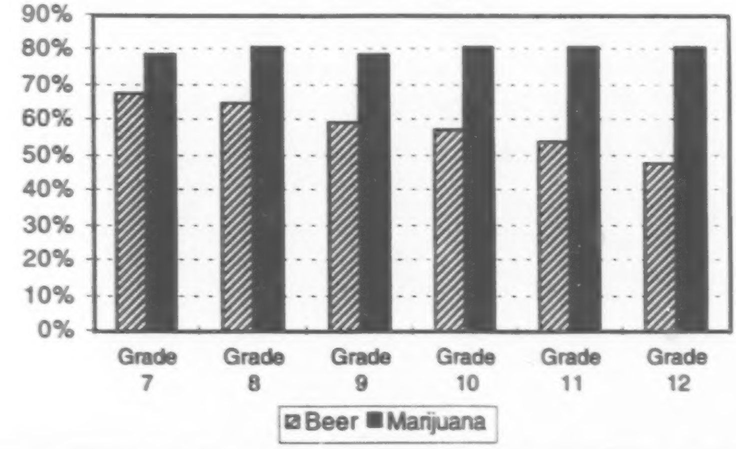
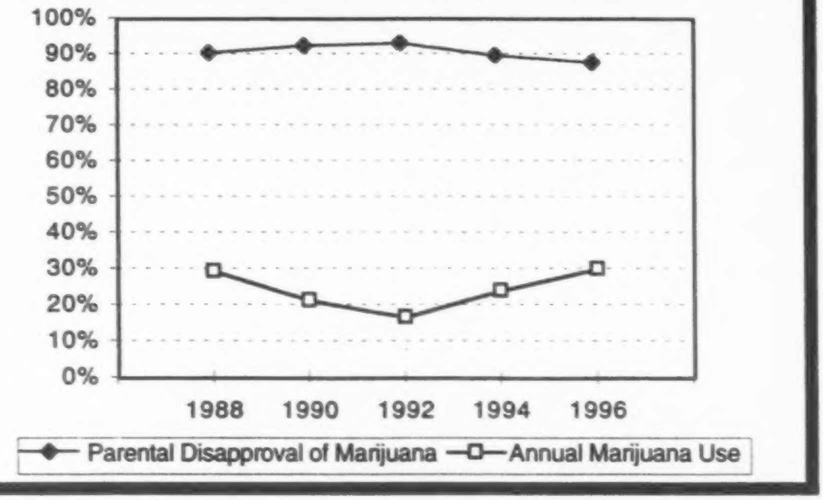


Figure 5.7 **Trends in Parental Disapproval and Annual Use of Marijuana Among Texas Seniors: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



From 1988 to 1996, it seems that parents have become more clear in expressing their attitudes toward substance use. About 18 percent of all secondary students surveyed in 1988 did not know how their parents felt about kids their age drinking beer, compared to only 9 to 10 percent of those during 1990 to 1996. About 11 percent of the students in 1988 were not sure of their parents' attitudes toward marijuana use, compared to 7 to 8 percent in 1990 to 1996. Throughout all five surveys, a higher percentage of seventh and eighth graders did not know what their parents' attitudes were about substance use in comparison to juniors and seniors. The percentage of secondary students who said their parents strongly disapproved of beer drinking ranged from 52 percent to 61 percent between 1988 and 1996; toward marijuana use, the range was 80 percent to 87 percent.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between 1988 and 1996 may contribute to the changes in substance use among adolescents.

The differences in the perceptions of parental attitudes between 1988 and 1996 may contribute to the changes in substance use among secondary students. For example, the trends in parental disapproval of marijuana use seem to correspond with the shifts of the students' annual use (including past-month use) of marijuana between 1988 and 1996 (Figure 5.7). The percentage of seniors who said their parents strongly or mildly disapproved of marijuana use increased from 91 percent in 1988 to 93 percent in 1992, then decreased to 88 percent in 1996. Likewise, annual use of marijuana among seniors declined from 29 percent in 1988 to 17 percent in 1992 and then rose to 30 percent in 1996. Corresponding trends also occurred in other grades. The students' perceptions of the parental attitudes toward marijuana are supported by results from the *1996 Adult Survey of Substance Use* which showed an increase in adult lifetime use of marijuana from 1988 to 1996.[4]

Age of First Use

Tobacco or/and alcohol are the first substances that Texas secondary school students try. Students in the lower grades had first tried alcohol at an earlier average age than other substances; however, students in the upper grades had an earlier initiation age for tobacco. Among seniors in 1996 who had used tobacco, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, which is earlier than for any other substance. Initiation of alcohol use and inhalant use among seniors occurs about 0.1 years and 0.3 years later than tobacco use, respectively; the first use of marijuana occurs about 1.6 years later than tobacco use; and the onset of cocaine use was about 2.3 years later than tobacco use. In general, secondary students first try cocaine at an older average age than other substances. Not surprisingly, students start using licit substances earlier than they begin using illicit drugs. This observation is consistent with the present views of substance use progression, which maintain that cigarettes, alcohol, and inhalants are "gateway drugs" into the continuum of substance use.[5]

The changes in prevalence use of substances between 1988 and 1996 may partly result from the differences in the average age of first use. On average, seniors in 1988 who had used substances began using at an earlier age than seniors in 1996 except for inhalants and hallucinogens (Table 5.6). For example, the average age of first use of alcohol was 12.9 years as reported by seniors in the 1988 survey, as compared to 13.7 years as reported by seniors in the 1996 survey. Initiation of marijuana use for seniors in 1988 occurred at 14.6 years which was about a half year earlier than in 1996.

Extracurricular Activities

Students were asked if they regularly participated in any of eleven extracurricular activities. In 1996, 18 percent of all secondary students did not participate in any outside activity, 55 percent participated in one or two

Table 5.6 **Age of First Use (in Years) of Substances Among Texas Seniors: 1988 and 1996**

	1988	1996
Tobacco	NA	13.6
Alcohol	12.9	13.7
Inhalants	14.4	13.9
Marijuana	14.6	15.2
Cocaine	15.8	15.9
Hallucinogens	15.8	15.6
Uppers	15.3	15.5
Downers	15.1	15.3

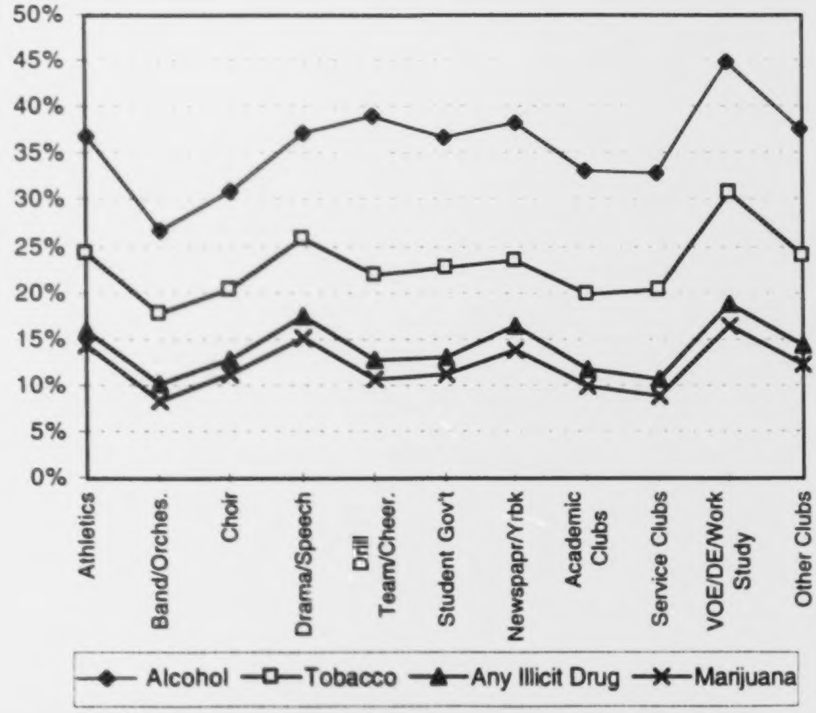
NA: Not Available

Table 5.7 Participation in Extracurricular Activities for Past-Month Substance Users and Non-Users: 1996 Texas Secondary Students

Number of Extra-Curricular Activities	Past-Month Alcohol Use: Users (N=39,306)	Past-Month Alcohol Use: Non-Users (N=66,703)	Past-Month Marijuana Use: Users (N=16,255)	Past-Month Marijuana Use: Non-Users (N=88,962)
0	20.9%	16.8%	28.2%	16.4%
1	33.4%	31.6%	35.3%	31.8%
2	22.1%	23.4%	19.6%	23.5%
3 or More	23.6%	28.2%	17.0%	28.3%

Notes: N is the actual sample size.
All differences between alcohol/marijuana users and non-users are significant ($p<0.01$).

Figure 5.8 Past-Month Use of Selected Substances Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996



types of outside activities, and 26 percent had three or more types of extracurricular activities. Overall, students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances. In fact, there was a significant difference between adolescents who used substances and those who did not use substances in regards to extracurricular activity participation (Table 5.7). For example, 21 percent of past-month alcohol users reported no extracurricular activities as compared to 17 percent of non-drinkers. The difference was more pronounced in terms of marijuana use with 28 percent of current marijuana users reporting no extracurricular activities as compared to 16 percent of the current non-users of marijuana.

Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances.

In addition, the more activities in which a student participated, the less likely the student was to use substances.[6] For example, about 24 percent of the students who were current alcohol drinkers reported that they regularly participated in three or more outside activities, whereas 28 percent of the alcohol non-users said so. Likewise, only 17 percent of the current marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities compared to 28 percent of the marijuana non-users.

While the use of substances was lower among secondary students who participated in extracurricular activities than those who did not participate in such activities, important differences were observed in levels of use among the different activity groups (Appendix F, Tables F1-F4 and F9-F14).

VOE/DE/Work Study

Students involved in vocational education, distributive education, and work study programs had the highest rates of substance use among the students who participated in extracurricular activities. For example, 19

Figure 5.9 **Alcoholic Beverages Preferred by Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Drinking, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996**

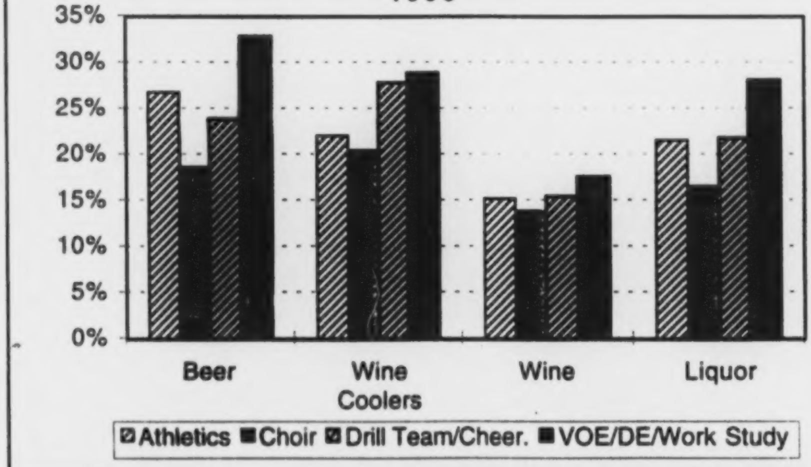
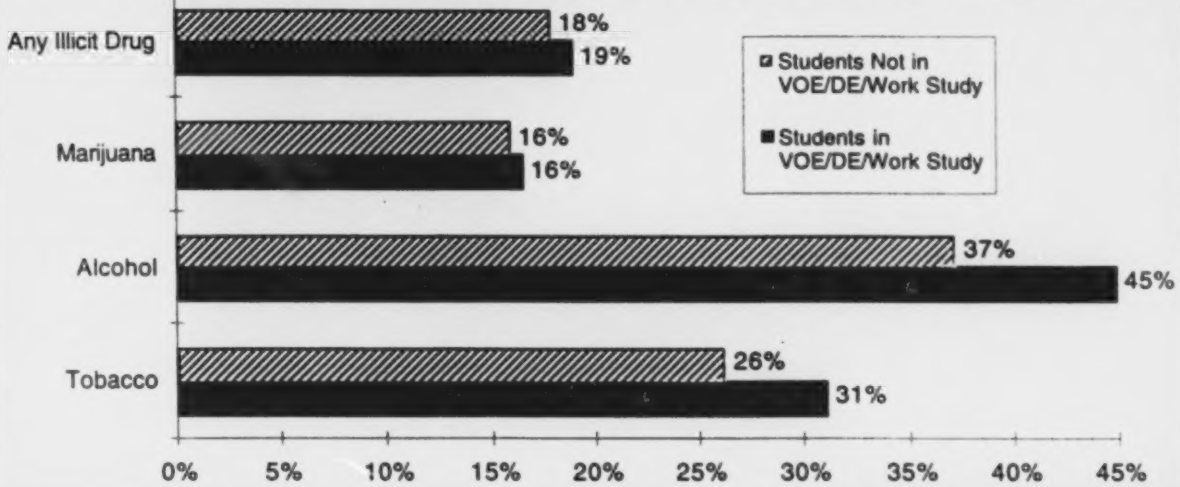


Figure 5.10 **Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Vocational Education, Distributive Education, and Work Study Programs Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Those Programs: 1996**



VOE/DE/ work study students reported the highest rates of substance use among students who participated in extracurricular activities.

percent of VOE/DE/work study students in 1996 reported past-month use of any illicit drug, compared to 16 percent for athletes, 13 percent for choir students, and 10 percent for band/orchestra members (Figure 5.8). The VOE/DE/work study students also reported the highest current use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, as well as lifetime prevalence of use. While VOE/DE/work study students had the highest current use of cigarettes (29 percent), their current use of smokeless tobacco (7 percent) was about the same as for athletes. Beer appeared to be the most popular alcoholic beverage among the VOE/DE/work study students with 33 percent reporting current use for beer, 29 percent for wine coolers, 28 percent for liquor, and 18 percent for wine (Figure 5.9).

Students who participated in the VOE/DE/work study program were more likely to use substances than those who did not participate in the program. For example, 78 percent of VOE/DE/work study students had ever used alcohol in their lifetime, compared to 73 percent of non-VOE/DE/work study students. Current use of alcohol was 45 percent and 37 percent, respectively (Figure 5.10). The higher usage of substances among students participating in VOE/DE/work study programs is probably related to similar findings that students who hold jobs are more likely to use substances than those who do not have jobs.

Drama/Speech

Students in drama and speech programs reported about the same prevalence use of substances as those not in such programs, but they had higher rates of substance use than most other activity groups. About 18 percent of drama and speech students in 1996 admitted current use of any illicit drug

(34 percent, lifetime use), which was exceeded only by the VOE/DE/work study students. Drama and speech students reported high levels of current use of cigarettes (25 percent), but only 4 percent reported current use of smokeless tobacco. Current use of alcoholic beverages was reported at 25 percent for beer, 23 percent for wine coolers, 22 percent for liquor, and 17 percent for wine by drama and speech members.

Athletics

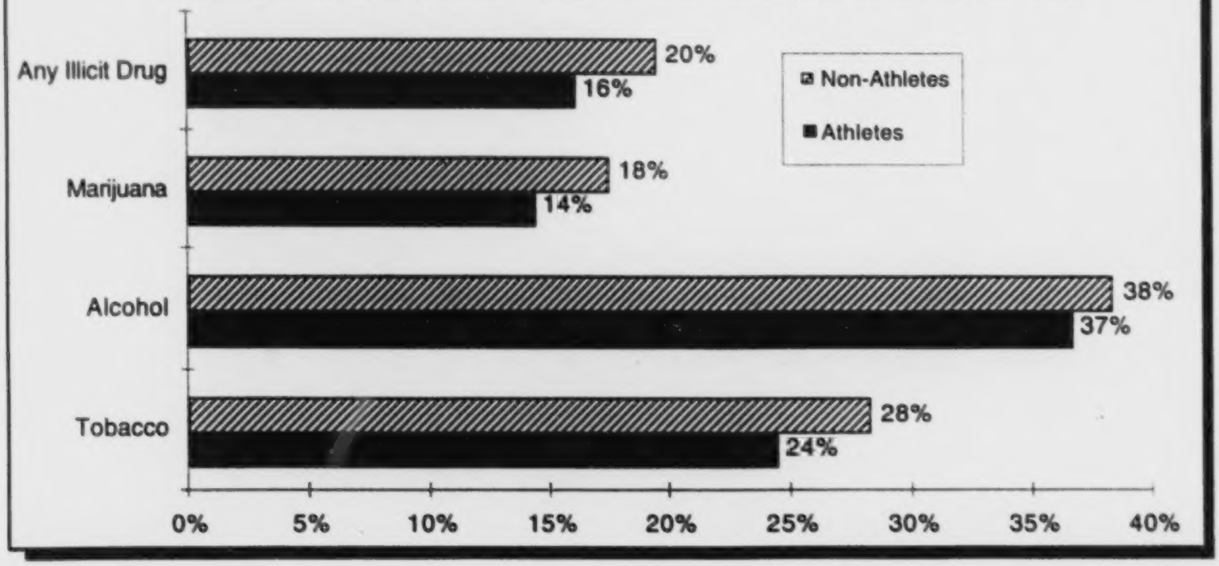
The athletes' consumption of beer was the second highest after the VOE/DE/work study students.

Among athletes, 32 percent had ever used an illicit drug in their lifetime compared to 36 percent of the non-athletes. Current use of any illicit drug also showed a lower rate among athletes than non-athletes (16 percent versus 20 percent; Figure 5.11). Athletes reported current use of cigarettes at 22 percent and smokeless tobacco at 7 percent. The rate of smokeless tobacco use for athletes was higher than for most extracurricular activity groups except for VOE/DE/work study students. Current use of marijuana was 14 percent, and current use of alcohol was 37 percent among athletes with 27 percent currently drinking beer, 22 percent currently drinking wine coolers and liquor, and 15 percent currently drinking wine (see Figure 5.9). The athletes' consumption of beer was the second highest after the VOE/DE/work study students.

Newspaper/ Yearbook

Substance use among students who were involved in the student newspaper or yearbook was below the level of students not participating in such programs. Lifetime illicit drug use was 31 percent among students on the newspaper or yearbook, compared to 34 percent of those who were not in

Figure 5.11 **Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Athletics Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Athletics: 1996**



these programs (17 percent versus 18 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was 23 percent and current use of smokeless tobacco was 3 percent. Beer was the favorite current drink (26 percent), followed by wine coolers (24 percent), liquor (22 percent), and wine (16 percent).

Choir

Choir members reported less lifetime and current use of substances than non-choir members. For instance, 26 percent of choir members reported lifetime illicit drug use in 1996, compared with 35 percent for non-choir members (13 percent versus 19 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was 20 percent, with smokeless tobacco use at 3 percent. Wine coolers were most preferred by choir members with current use reported at 20 percent followed by beer at 19 percent, liquor at 17 percent, and wine at 14 percent (see Figure 5.9).

Drill Team/ Cheerleaders

Except for alcohol, drill team members and cheerleaders showed lower prevalence use than non-members for each substance. Lifetime use of illicit drugs was 28 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, whereas it was 34 percent for non-members (13 percent versus 18 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was 22 percent among drill team members and cheerleaders, and current use of smokeless tobacco was only 2 percent — the lowest rate among students who participated in extracurricular activities. Wine coolers were the favorite alcoholic beverage among drill team members and cheerleaders with current use reported at 28 percent, followed by beer at 24 percent, liquor at 22 percent, and wine at 16 percent (see Figure 5.9).

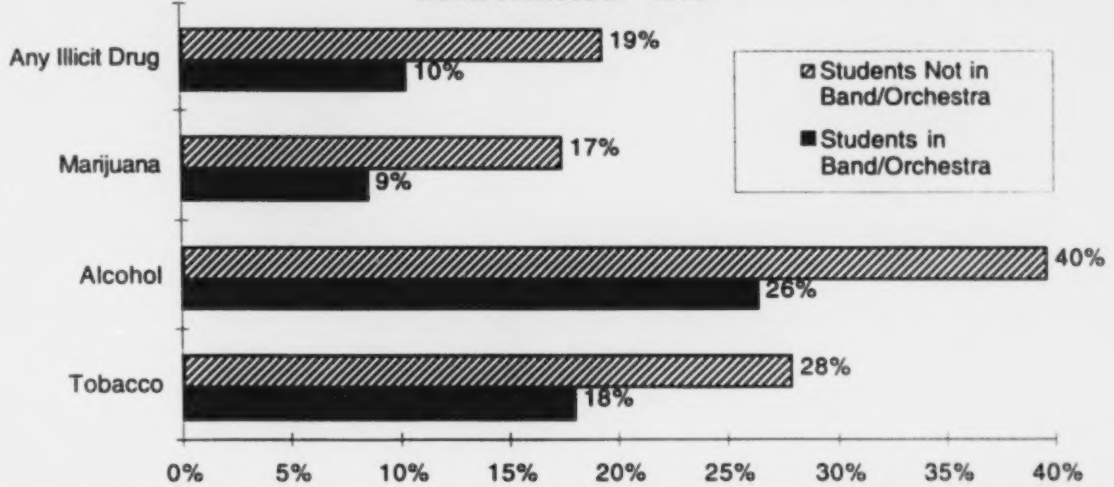
Academic Clubs

Students in academic societies such as the math, science, or foreign language clubs reported 25 percent lifetime use of illicit drugs, compared to 36 percent use by non-academic club students (12 percent versus 19 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was low (19 percent), as was use of smokeless tobacco (4 percent) among academic club students. Current use of beer was reported at 22 percent, followed by wine coolers at 20 percent, liquor at 19 percent, and wine at 14 percent.

Student Government

Members of the student government reported lower levels of both lifetime and current use of substances than those not in student government. For instance, only 27 percent of student government members reported lifetime use of any illicit drug, compared to 34 percent of those not active in student government (13 percent versus 18 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was 21 percent among student government members, and current use of smokeless tobacco was only 5 percent. Current drinking levels were 26 percent for beer, 23 percent for liquor, 22 percent for wine coolers, and 15 percent for wine.

Figure 5.12 **Past-Month Use of Selected Substances for Students Who Participated in Band/Orchestra Versus Students Who Did Not Participate in Band/Orchestra: 1996**



Service Clubs

Members of service clubs (Key Club, Scouts, etc.) were among the least likely to use any illicit drugs as compared to students who did not belong to service clubs (24 percent versus 35 percent, lifetime use; 11 percent versus 19 percent, current use). Current use of cigarettes was a low 19 percent with smokeless tobacco use at 4 percent. Among service club members, 22 percent were current drinkers of beer, followed by 19 percent for wine coolers as well as liquor, and 14 percent for wine.

Band/ Orchestra

Band/ orchestra students reported the lowest use of all substances except smokeless tobacco.

Secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco. Figure 5.12 compares the current use of some substances among band/ orchestra students to that of students not in band or orchestra. Use of any illicit drug among band/orchestra members was much lower than for those who did not participate in band or orchestra (22 percent versus 36 percent, lifetime use; 10 percent versus 19 percent, current use). Current cigarette use was 17 percent among band/orchestra members, with smokeless tobacco use at 3 percent. Also band and orchestra students reported current use of beer and wine coolers at 16 percent, liquor at 14 percent, and wine at 12 percent.

Other Clubs

The survey also queried about membership in "Other Clubs." Students who belonged to these clubs reported lifetime use of illicit drugs at 29 percent, compared to 36 percent for students who did not belong to "Other Clubs." (14 percent versus 20 percent, current use). Because these clubs were not specified, it is difficult to draw any conclusions about patterns of substance use by students who participate in a wide variety of other clubs.

Table 5.8 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Used Selected Substances, by Number of Extracurricular Activities: 1994 and 1996**

	Lifetime Use			Past-Month Use		
	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change
Tobacco						
0 Activity	61.8%	62.3%	0.8%	30.8%	33.6%	9.1%
1 Activity	57.4%	58.0%	1.0%	25.6%	27.6%	8.1%
2 Activities	53.0%	53.9%	1.8%	22.8%	24.8%	8.8%
3+ Activities	46.9%	48.1%	2.6%	19.2%	20.6%	7.3%
Alcohol						
0 Activity	77.2%	77.3%	0.1%	43.8%	42.8%	-2.3%
1 Activity	76.4%	75.2%	-1.7%	41.1%	38.8%	-5.7%
2 Activities	72.9%	72.5%	-0.6%	37.6%	36.2%	-3.8%
3+ Activities	70.2%	69.5%	-1.0%	35.7%	33.4%	-6.5%
Marijuana						
0 Activity	35.5%	43.1%	21.4%	19.0%	24.4%	28.4%
1 Activity	28.4%	34.0%	19.6%	13.6%	17.3%	26.9%
2 Activities	21.6%	28.2%	30.8%	9.5%	13.5%	41.5%
3+ Activities	17.3%	22.2%	27.8%	7.1%	10.1%	42.2%
Any Illicit Drug						
0 Activity	37.6%	44.9%	19.7%	20.9%	26.2%	25.7%
1 Activity	30.5%	36.2%	18.8%	15.2%	19.0%	24.9%
2 Activities	24.3%	30.9%	27.2%	10.9%	15.4%	41.0%
3+ Activities	20.2%	25.4%	25.8%	8.9%	12.1%	36.3%

Changes Between 1994 and 1996

During the past two surveys, there was a greater percentage increase in lifetime and current prevalence of any illicit drug and marijuana among students who participated in extracurricular activities than those with no activities, although students in extracurricular activities still had lower overall rates (Table 5.8). For example, current use of marijuana went from 7 percent in 1994 to 10 percent in 1996 among students who regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, while it rose from 19 percent to 24 percent among those with no activities at all. In contrast, the increased rate in current use of tobacco was slightly greater among students who did not participate in any activity than those with one, two, or three or more outside activities.

In terms of type of extracurricular activity, percentage changes in prevalence use of substances from 1994 to 1996 varied across activities (Appendix F, Tables F5-F8). Members of the student government reported the highest increase in lifetime and current prevalence of any illicit drug, marijuana, and tobacco among the students who participated in outside activities during 1994 to 1996. For example, current use of marijuana increased from 7 percent in 1994 to 11 percent in 1996 among student government members, compared to an increase from 11 to 14 percent among athletes and an increase from 6 to 9 percent among service club members. While prevalence use of alcohol increased slightly among members of the student government between 1994 and 1996, alcohol use decreased for all other activity groups of students.

Parental Attendance at School Events

Students were asked if their parents usually attended school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings. About 43 percent of all secondary students (51 percent of seventh graders and 37 percent of seniors) in 1996 said that their parents regularly participated in school-related activities. Students who had used substances were less likely to report parental attendance at school events than those non-users (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). For instance, only 36 percent of the students who reported past-month alcohol use said that their parents usually attended school events, while 46 percent of the alcohol non-users said so. The pattern was also true between current marijuana users and non-users (27 percent versus 45 percent).

This finding suggests that parental attendance at school functions may indicate to their children that they are cared for, accepted, and supported, and may help reduce an adolescent's reliance on substance use. In other words, parental involvement in their children's activities may serve as a protective factor against adolescent substance use.

Perceived Safety

Students were asked three questions about their perceptions of the relative safety of their home, neighborhood, and school environments (Appendix E, Table E7). They were asked to rate each environment as "very

Figure 5.13 **Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Alcohol Users Compared to Non-Users: 1996**

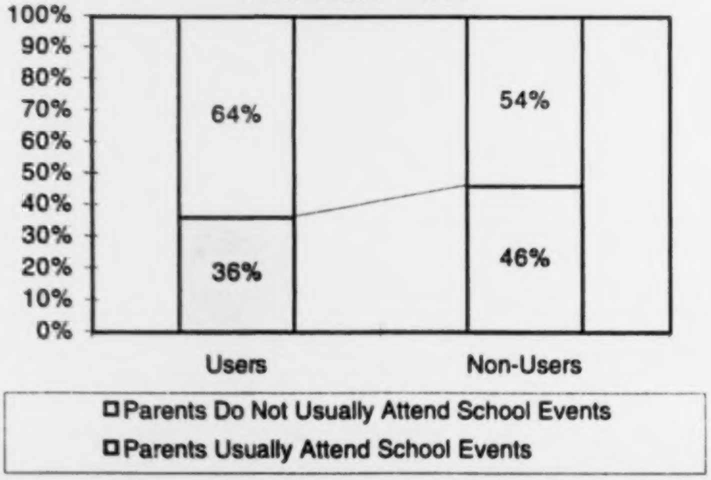
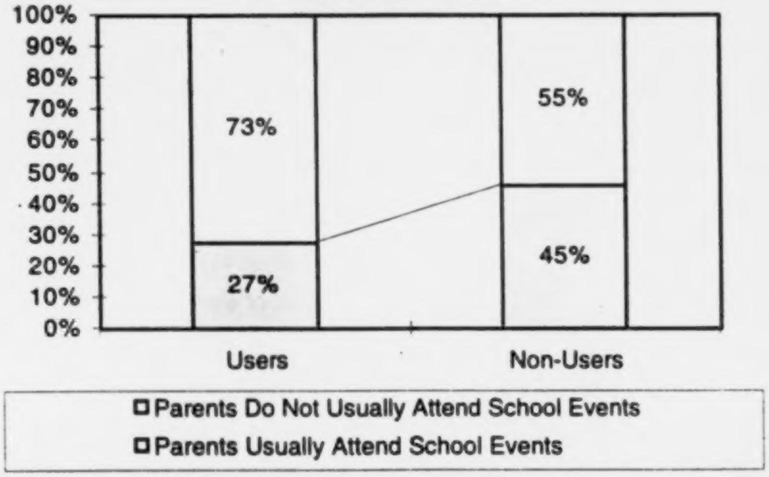


Figure 5.14 **Parental Attendance at School Events for Past-Month Marijuana Users Compared to Non-Users: 1996**



safe," "somewhat safe," "not very safe," or "not safe at all." A majority of secondary students in 1996 said that their homes were very safe but that their neighborhoods and schools were only somewhat safe, indicating that students felt less secure in those places than at home. Only 2 percent of secondary students said their homes were not very safe or not safe at all, while 13 to 14 percent felt unsafe in their neighborhoods and schools. Overall, perceptions of safety were rated slightly lower among younger students than older students. For example, about 72 percent of seventh graders perceived that their homes were very safe, as compared to 79 percent of seniors. Almost 17 percent of seventh graders believed their schools were not very safe or not safe at all, whereas 11 percent of seniors felt unsafe at schools.

Substance users felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users.

Substance use by students is related to their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Substance users felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than those non-users (Table 5.9). For example, 72 percent of secondary students who had ever drunk alcohol felt very safe at home compared to 79 percent of non-drinkers (35 percent versus 38 percent in neighborhoods, 29 percent versus 32 percent in schools). Similarly, 69 percent of the students who had ever used marijuana reported feeling very safe in their homes, while 76 percent of the marijuana non-users felt very safe.

Peer Values and Behaviors

Students were asked how many of their friends fit the following categories: "felt close to their parents," "sometimes carried weapons like a knife or gun," "cared about making good grades," "belonged to a gang or were interested in becoming a gang member," and "wished they could drop out of school (Appendix E, Table E8)." Although these questions were asked about their friends, it is likely that their answers also reflect the values, attitudes, and behaviors of the respondents. A majority (95 to 97 percent) of secondary students in 1996 had at least a few friends who felt close to their parents and who cared about making good grades. On the other hand, 44 percent of all secondary students reported having at least a few friends who carried weapons; 41 percent of all students had at least a few friends who belonged to a gang or wanted to be gang members; and 48 percent of all students had at least a few peers who wished they could drop out of school.

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group.

Substance use by students is correlated with the values and attitudes of their immediate peer group. Significantly fewer youthful substance users than non-users in 1996 reported that all or most of their friends felt close to their parents or cared about making good grades (Table 5.10). Only 30 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana said that all or most of their

Table 5.9 Texas Secondary Student Perceptions of Safety for Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Non-Users: 1996

How Safe Do You Feel...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users (N=77,315)	Non-Users (N=28,694)	Users (N=32,284)	Non-Users (N=72,933)
...in Your Home?				
Very Safe	71.8%	78.9%	69.4%	75.6%
Somewhat Safe	24.6%	18.0%	26.1%	21.5%
Not Very Safe	1.7%	1.2%	2.1%	1.3%
Not Safe At All	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Don't Know	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.3%
...in Your Neighborhood?				
Very Safe	35.3%	38.2%	35.7%	36.3%
Somewhat Safe	49.5%	47.0%	47.9%	49.3%
Not Very Safe	10.5%	9.9%	10.8%	10.1%
Not Safe At All	2.8%	2.1%	3.8%	2.1%
Don't Know	1.8%	2.9%	1.9%	2.2%
...at School?				
Very Safe	28.7%	32.4%	29.0%	30.0%
Somewhat Safe	53.0%	51.3%	51.0%	53.4%
Not Very Safe	11.1%	9.6%	11.4%	10.4%
Not Safe At All	3.9%	3.1%	4.7%	3.2%
Don't Know	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%	3.0%

N is the actual sample size.

peers felt close to their parents, whereas 43 percent of the marijuana non-users said so. Also, fewer marijuana users than non-users (45 percent versus 63 percent) said all or most of their friends cared about making good grades at schools. Similar patterns were seen for alcohol users and non-users.

On the other hand, substance users were more likely than non-users to say that all or most of their friends carried weapons, belonged to or wanted to belong to a gang, or wished to drop out of school. For example, 14 percent of secondary students who had ever used marijuana reported all or most of their friends carried weapons compared to only 4 percent of the marijuana non-users. More marijuana users than non-users also said that all or most of their peers belonged or wanted to belong to a gang (19 percent versus 5 percent) or wished to drop out of school (14 percent versus 5 percent). These findings were also true for alcohol users and non-users.

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[1] D. V. Ary, E. Tildesley, H. Hops, and J. Andrews, "The Influence of Parent, Sibling, and Peer Modeling and Attitudes on Adolescent Use of Alcohol," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 28:9 (1993): 853-880; S. L. Bailey, R. L. Flewelling, and J. V. Rachal, "Predicting Continued Use of Marijuana Among Adolescents: The Relative Influence of Drug-Specific and Social Context Factors," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 33 (1992): 51-66; G. M. Barnes and J. W. Welte, "Patterns and Predictors of Alcohol Use Among 7-12th Grade Students in New York State," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 47:1 (1986): 53-62; J. S. Sokol-Katz and P. M. Ulbrich, "Family Structure and Adolescent Risk-Taking Behavior: A Comparison of Mexican, Cuban, and Puerto Rican Americans," *The International Journal of the Addictions* 27:10 (1992): 1197-1209; W. A. Vega, R. S. Zimmerman, G. J. Warheit, E. Apospori, and A. G. Gil, "Risk Factors for Early Adolescent Drug Use in Four Ethnic and Racial Groups," *American Journal of Public Health* 83 (1993): 185-189.

[2] Recent research efforts suggest a strong interrelationship between respondents' perceptions of peer use and their own use. Causal order is not necessarily friends influencing respondents, but more likely that use is reciprocal (i.e., respondents who use choose friends who use, and respondents with friends who use also learn to use). See S. L. Bailey and R. L. Hubbard, "Developmental Changes in Peer Factors and the Influence on Marijuana Initiation Among Secondary School Students," *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 20 (1991): 339-361.

[3] J. Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas: December 1996," *TCADA Research Brief* (Austin, Tx: Texas Commision on Alcohol and Drug Abuse,1996); J. Maxwell, "Substance Abuse Trends in Texas," *Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 1996, Volume II: Proceedings*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1996.

[4] L. Wallisch, *1996 Texas Survey of Substance Use Among Adults* (Austin, Tx.: Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, forthcoming).

[5] D. B. Kandel, K. Yamaguchi, and K. Chen, "Stages of Progression in Drug Involvement from Adolescence to Adulthood: Further Evidence for the Gateway Theory," *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 53 (Sept. 1992): 447-457; D. B. Kandel and K. Yamaguchi, "From Beer to Crack: Developmental Patterns of Drug Involvement," *American Journal of Public Health* 83:6 (June 1993): 851-855; M. R. Torabi, W. J. Bailey, and M. Majd-Jabbari, "Cigarette Smoking as a Predictor of Alcohol and Other Drug Use by Children and Adolescents: Evidence of the 'Gateway Drug Effect'," *Journal of School Health* 63:7 (Sept. 1993): 302-306.

[6] This relationship, however, did not hold for students who participated in more than a moderate number of extracurricular activities. Participating in too many outside activities can be associated with higher prevalence use of substances among adolescents. See L. Liu, "Extracurricular Activity Participation and the Risk of Substance Use Among Texas Youths," manuscript (in press).

Table 5.10 **Peer Behaviors Reported by Lifetime Substance Users Compared to Peer Behaviors Reported by Non-Users: 1996 Texas Secondary Students**

How Many of Your Friends...	Lifetime Alcohol Use		Lifetime Marijuana Use	
	Users (N=77,315)	Non-Users (N=28,694)	Users (N=32,284)	Non-Users (N=72,933)
...Feel Close to Their Parents?				
None	5.3%	5.8%	6.5%	4.9%
A Few	31.5%	22.8%	35.3%	26.5%
Some	27.9%	23.7%	28.1%	26.2%
Most	29.0%	34.7%	24.8%	33.1%
All	6.4%	13.0%	5.2%	9.4%
...Sometimes Carry Weapons?				
None	48.6%	77.2%	34.7%	65.9%
A Few	28.4%	15.2%	31.6%	21.9%
Some	14.8%	5.2%	20.1%	8.7%
Most	6.2%	1.6%	10.2%	2.6%
All	2.1%	0.9%	3.6%	0.9%
...Care About Making Good Grades?				
None	3.6%	2.8%	5.4%	2.5%
A Few	17.8%	12.3%	22.4%	13.7%
Some	24.9%	17.8%	27.8%	20.9%
Most	39.4%	41.3%	34.5%	42.5%
All	14.2%	25.9%	10.0%	20.6%
...Belong to a Gang or Want to be a Gang Member?				
None	53.6%	75.3%	43.0%	66.8%
A Few	22.1%	15.0%	22.0%	19.4%
Some	13.0%	5.9%	16.3%	8.9%
Most	8.2%	2.6%	13.0%	3.9%
All	3.1%	1.1%	5.7%	1.2%
...Wish They Could Drop Out of School?				
None	46.3%	69.7%	34.8%	60.5%
A Few	31.5%	19.9%	34.0%	25.9%
Some	12.9%	6.4%	16.9%	8.5%
Most	6.0%	2.4%	9.1%	3.2%
All	3.3%	1.6%	5.2%	1.8%

N is the actual sample size.

Chapter 6: Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

Introduction

To determine the extent and severity of substance abuse among secondary students, questions about the negative consequences they have experienced due to substance use were included in the school survey. The negative consequences include:

- difficulties with friends;
- criticism from a date;
- trouble with teachers;
- trouble with the police; and
- driving after drinking or while high.

About 25 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported that they had experienced at least one of the five consequences associated with alcohol or drugs during the past school year. These adolescent users with alcohol- and drug-related problems need a major intervention or treatment effort to reduce their difficulties with peer, family, and social adjustment and to reduce the continued disruption of normal adolescent development.

The percentage of students who experienced drug-related social problems increased from 1992 to 1996.

The percentage of students who experienced drug-related social problems increased from 1992 to 1996. This finding may partly result from the increased pattern of students' problem behaviors including heavy use of illicit drugs, school conduct problems, and perceived peer values toward drug use in the same time period. In addition, during that time more secondary students had sought help from sources other than family or friends for substance-related problems.

Trouble with Friends

Students were asked if they had experienced difficulties with their friends or had received criticism from their dates because of alcohol or drug use during the past school year. In the 1996 survey, about 9 percent of all secondary students reported having trouble with their friends, and 8 percent said they were criticized by someone they were dating because of their drinking behavior (Appendix E, Table E9). The percentage for drug-related problems with friends and dates were reported at 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Older students were more likely to have had these problems than younger students. For example, 13 percent of seniors had difficulties with friends because of drinking compared to only 4 percent of seventh graders.

The number of students who reported having alcohol-related problems with friends has declined since 1988. On the other hand, the percentage of students (especially seniors) who reported experiencing drug-related problems with peers decreased during 1988 to 1992, but increased between 1992 and

1996. For example, about 6 percent of seniors in 1988 had trouble with friends, and 10 percent were criticized by dates because of their drug use; these numbers decreased to 3 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in 1992. By 1996, however, the frequency of these problems among seniors increased to 6 and 8 percent, respectively.

Trouble With Authority Figures

Students were also asked about the alcohol- and drug-related trouble they encountered with authority figures. In 1996, about 5 percent of all secondary students had gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking during the past year, and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to drinking (Appendix E, Table E10). While each grade reported a similar percentage of drinking problems with their teachers, more students in the upper grades said they had trouble with the law because of alcohol consumption. About 8 percent of seniors reported they had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking compared to only 3 percent of seventh graders. On the other hand, 3 percent of all students in 1996 got into trouble with the police, and 2 percent had trouble with their teachers due to student drug use. The grade-level data showed that eighth and ninth graders had more drug-related problems with the police (4 percent) or with their teachers (3 percent) than other students.

Grade level data showed that eighth and ninth graders had more drug-related problems with the police and with teachers than other students.

The frequency of students' alcohol- and drug-related problems with authorities has remained low and changed only slightly between 1988 and 1996. The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5 to 6 percent over the past several years, but about two times as many secondary students in 1996 than

Figure 6.1 Percentage of Texas Seniors Who Had Driven While Drunk or High From Drugs: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

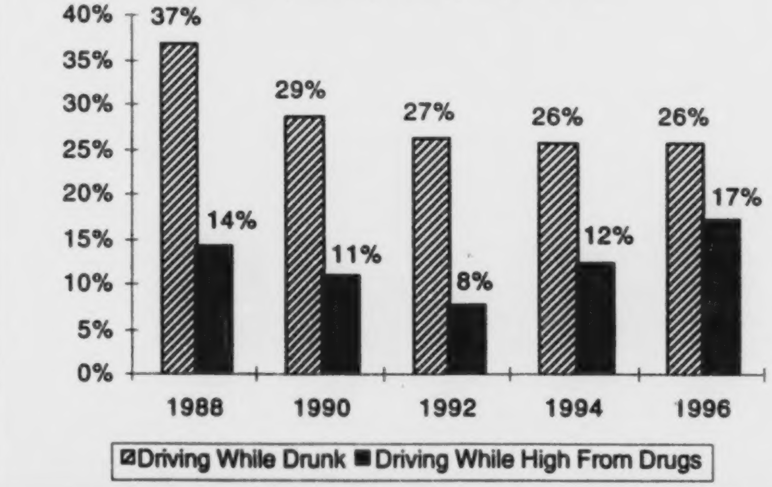


Table 6.1 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Sought Help for Substance Problems in the Past School Year, by Grade: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	5.4%	6.8%	6.4%	6.5%	6.6%
Grade 7	6.7%	8.8%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%
Grade 8	6.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	7.6%
Grade 9	5.1%	7.0%	8.4%	6.9%	7.9%
Grade 10	4.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%	6.2%
Grade 11	4.3%	5.4%	4.7%	5.3%	5.0%
Grade 12	4.5%	5.5%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%

in 1992 reported drug-related problems with the law or their teachers (3.1 percent in 1996 versus 1.4 percent in 1992, with the police; 2.2 percent in 1996 versus 1.2 percent in 1992, with their teachers).

Driving While Drunk or High

Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. In 1996, 26 percent of seniors admitted they had driven a car after having a good bit to drink at least once in the past year, and 8 percent of seniors had done so at least four times (Appendix E, Table E11). In comparison, 17 percent of seniors reported driving when they felt high from drugs, and 8 percent had done so four or more times during the past year.

The percentage of students who reported driving after having a good bit to drink has sequentially decreased since 1988 (from 37 percent in 1988 to 26 percent in 1994 to 1996 among seniors, as shown by Figure 6.1). On the other hand, the percentage of seniors who reported driving while high from drugs dropped from 14 percent in 1988 to 8 percent in 1992, then increased to 12 percent in 1994 and to 17 percent in 1996. The increased frequency for driving while on drugs appears to be related to the increase in heavy use of illicit drugs during the recent years.

The increased frequency for driving while high on drugs is related to the increase in the heavy use of illicit drugs in recent years.

Students Who Have Sought Help

Students were asked whether they had sought help from those other than family or friends for problems in any way connected with their use of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs in the past school year. As shown in Table 6.1, only 7 percent of all secondary students in 1996 said they had sought help for problems related to substance use. The percentage was slightly higher among the younger students (8 percent for seventh, eight, and ninth graders) than the older students (5 percent for juniors and 4 percent for seniors).

Compared to 1988, the percentage of students who had sought help for substance abuse problems increased for all grades except seniors. For example, the percentage among ninth graders increased from 5.1 percent in 1988 to 7.9 percent in 1996, yet it decreased from 4.5 percent to 3.9 percent for seniors.

Chapter 7: Sources of Information and Assistance

School Sources of Information

About 25 percent of students said they had not received information on drugs and alcohol from any school source.

Students were asked whether they had received any information on drugs or alcohol from various school sources during the past school year. The most likely source of information that secondary students reported in 1996 was health classes followed by an assembly program and an invited school guest. About 46 percent of the students said they had received information from health classes, 44 percent from an assembly program, and 38 percent from an invited school guest. Lower proportions of the students received information from science classes (29 percent), guidance counselors (22 percent), drug program or rap sessions (20 percent), and social studies classes (12 percent). One quarter of students said that they had not received information from any school source (Appendix E, Table E12).

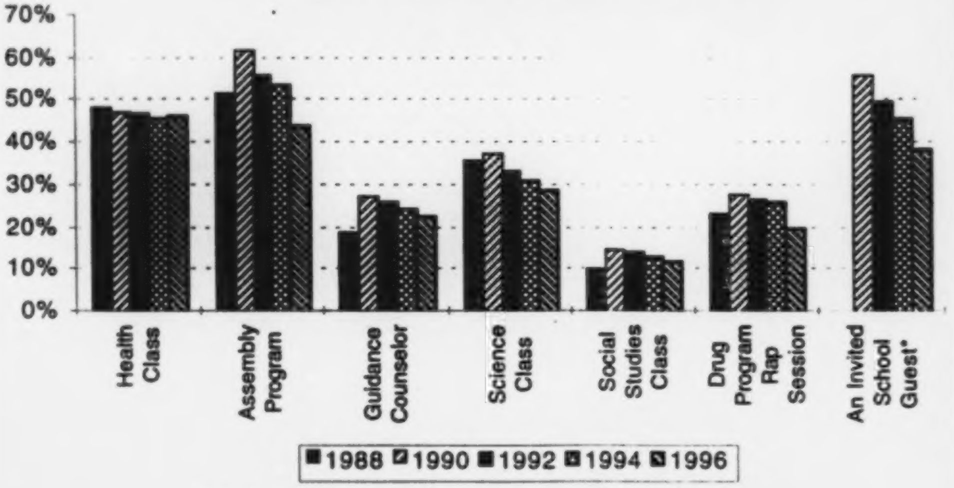
Younger students were more likely to receive information about alcohol and other drugs from a school source than older students. For example, 80 percent of seventh graders in 1996 said they learned about substance abuse from a school source as compared to 65 percent of seniors. This pattern is true for virtually all school-based sources of information. The most often-reported source of information was the mandatory health class for students in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades, and an assembly program was the source reported by the greatest number of eighth and twelfth graders.

Fewer students in 1996 than in 1988 received information from most school-based sources except from a guidance counselor and social studies class (Figure 7.1). For example, the percentage of students who had received information from science classes decreased from 36 percent in 1988 to 29 percent in 1996. Almost every adolescent surveyed in 1988 reported they obtained information on substances from any school source (98 percent), while only 75 percent in 1996 said so. Compared to 1994, the percentages of students who reported receiving information from various sources were lower. Among various school-based sources of information, the greatest decrease between 1994 and 1996 was for the students who reported they had received information from drug program rap sessions. The percentage of students who received such information declined from 26 percent in 1994 to 20 percent in 1996.

Where Students Go for Help

The survey data indicate that if a student had a drinking or drug problem, he/she would be most likely to talk first to his/her friends about it. About 74 percent of all secondary students in 1996 said that they would approach friends for help. Unfortunately, given the strong relationship

Figure 7.1 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Received Information From School-Based Sources: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



* An invited school guest was not an option on the 1988 survey.

between substance use by respondents and their friends' use, confiding in friends is most likely not the best way to get help. About 58 percent of all secondary students said they would go to an adult outside of school (such as a relative, clergyman, or family friend); other sources of help specified were parents (54 percent), a counselor or program outside of school (42 percent), a medical doctor (38 percent), a counselor or program in school (35 percent), and another adult in school, such as the school nurse or teacher (32 percent).

About 74 percent of all secondary students in 1996 said they would approach friends for help with a drinking or drug problem.

Younger students were more likely than older students to go to their parents, a medical doctor, a counselor or program in and/or out of school, or another adult in school for help if they had substance-related problems. For example, about 61 percent of seventh graders in 1996 would seek help from their parents as compared to 53 percent of seniors. Older students were more likely to go to their friends for help. Sixty-five percent of seventh graders reported that they would go to friends for help, whereas 80 percent of seniors said so.

The highest percentage of students who said they would seek help to deal with a substance abuse problem occurred in 1990 (Appendix E, Table E13). Although the percentage of students who sought help from various sources except friends decreased between 1990 and 1996, the number was still much higher than in 1988. For example, secondary students who would go to a counselor or program in school increased from 30 percent in 1988 to 35 percent in 1996. Also those who would go to another adult in school increased from 28 percent to 32 percent, and those who would go to their parents increased from 46 percent to 54 percent during that same time period.

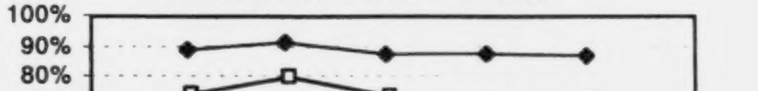
Students Who Would Seek Help From Adults

Students who would seek help from adults for a substance-related problem were less likely to use drugs or alcohol than others.

A relationship exists between students' substance use and their seeking help for a drug or alcohol problem. Data showed that students who would seek help from adults for a substance-related problem were less likely to use drugs or alcohol than those who would not seek help from an adult. For example, 71 percent of all secondary students in 1996 who would seek help from adults for a substance abuse problem had used alcohol at least once during their lifetime, compared to 87 percent of those who would not turn to an adult for help (Appendix B, Tables B12 and B13). This pattern is consistent for all substances and all grades. Also, students who would not seek help from adults reported about three times as much past-month use of crack, hallucinogens, uppers, or downers and about twice as much past-month use of tobacco, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, steroids, or Ecstasy than those students who would seek help from an adult.

Figure 7.2 compares the lifetime prevalence between 1988 and 1996 of alcohol and any illicit drug for all students who would/would not turn to an adult for help with a substance-related problem. Lifetime use of alcohol remained steady and showed only a slight decrease during 1988 to 1996 for either group of the students. Different patterns were shown in lifetime use of any illicit drug from 1988 to 1996, with a more significant decrease among students who would seek help from an adult. Lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug decreased from 37 percent in 1988 to 30 percent in 1996 for students

Figure 7.2 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Had Ever Used Substances, by Who Would/Would Not Seek Help From Adults: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



who would seek help from adults, compared to a decrease from 55 percent to 51 percent among students who would not turn to an adult for help. In addition, the increase in lifetime use of any illicit drug between 1992 and 1996 was higher among students who would not seek help. This finding suggests that recent increases in drug use may have been comprised mostly of students who would not go to an adult for help with a drug-related problem.

Chapter 8: Conclusions

The use of marijuana, other illicit drugs, and tobacco among Texas secondary students continued to rise in 1996, and levels of alcohol use remained sufficiently high to cause concern. The apparent increases in illicit drug use from 1992 to 1996 resulted from rising prevalence rates among eighth graders, female students, and African American students. Higher drug use rates may be partially attributed to the more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas adolescents, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs.

Higher drug use rates may be partially attributed to the more lax attitudes toward drug use, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval, and increased drug availability.

Marijuana, in particular, has become more popular since 1992; its current use among Texas eighth graders has tripled over five years. If marijuana is truly a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use may potentially indicate future increases in the use of other illicit drugs. Prevalence rates have also revealed that adolescents are now even more inclined to use and or experiment with multiple substances.

Not only did more students use drugs in 1996, but also students used drugs more frequently. Given the increase in illicit drug use, a variety of indicators corroborated this phenomenon. The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report reported that arrests for drug abuse violations for youth ages 17 and under reached the highest level not seen since 1985. Moreover, the treatment data documented an increase in the percentage of juvenile admissions for a primary problem of marijuana.

From their own admission, survey participants reported more instances of reckless behavior and conflicts with authority figures as a result of substance use. Although the frequency of driving while intoxicated has declined among adolescents in recent years, the rates of driving while high on drugs has increased sharply. In addition, a higher percentage of students than in 1992 reported marijuana and/or other illicit drugs were used at most or all of the parties they attended during the school year.

Two times as many secondary students in 1996 than in 1992 reported drug-related problems with law enforcement officers or with teachers. Students came to class high or drunk more often in 1996 — conduct that can rapidly lead to falling behind in school, relationship problems with peers, and dropping out of school altogether. In the case of marijuana use, peer pressure appeared to only exacerbate the problem as students perceived most or all of their friends used marijuana.

Alcohol remained the most commonly used substance among Texas secondary students in 1996, followed by tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers. Adolescents are more likely to begin experimenting with tobacco, alcohol and inhalants, then progress towards other illicit drugs. Unlike other

Rising levels of substance use affect all kinds of students, including the academically successful.

substances, inhalant use declines as students age. This finding may be due to inhalant users dropping out of school, thereby eliminating their future responses from the survey.

Although illicit drug use rates are rising rapidly among younger students, those substance use rates are still smaller in comparison to older secondary students. Lifetime use of illicit drugs, for example, was 19 percent among seventh graders in contrast to 43 percent among seniors. Between 1994 and 1996, prevalence use increased for all illicit drug types, with the largest increase in lifetime Ecstasy use followed by lifetime crack use.

Male students reported substance use rates well above those for females for most substances; although, the increase in lifetime use of substances among females outpaced their male counterparts during 1994 to 1996. The ethnicity data revealed that all three ethnic groups documented increases in substance use since 1992. Hispanic adolescents ranked the highest in lifetime and current prevalence of alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack. African American students showed significant increases in substance use, especially in the "marijuana only" category. Anglo students had the highest prevalence use for hallucinogens, uppers, downers, steroids, and Ecstasy. In terms of sheer numbers, Anglo students are the largest segment of substance users among Texas secondary students.

To some extent, academic success may have a protective effect in preventing substance use. Overall, students who reported grades of C or lower were two to three times more likely to use substances than A and B students. Paradoxically, both academic groups showed increases in lifetime substance use between 1994 to 1996, with the A and B students showing larger increases for any illicit drug, marijuana, and downers. Peer pressure and lowered perceptions of the dangers of substance use also play a role in making substance use more acceptable to adolescents. Rising levels of substance use affect all kinds of students, including the academically successful.

Participation in extracurricular activities also protects against substance use. With the exception of participation in VOE/DE/work study programs, students participating in at least one extracurricular activity reported lower rates of use. For example, only 17 percent of current marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities as compared to 28 percent of marijuana non-users. Of all the activities surveyed, band/orchestra members reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco.

Socioeconomic factors also played a role in substance use in Texas adolescents. Students who held jobs were more likely to experiment with substances than those who did not hold jobs. This phenomenon could be a result of exposure to older co-workers who experiment with substances. Employment, however, could possibly affect academics and curtail extracurricular activity participation which are protective measures against substance use.

Family structures and the home environment were also related to students' substance use. The survey has shown year after year that students from two-parent families have lower rates of substance use than those from other families. Moreover, substance users report they feel significantly more insecure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users feel. Parental approval can also affect rates of use, indicating the importance of parents taking a stand against using substances and providing good role models.

When asked where students obtain information about substance use, one-quarter of all secondary students reported that they had never received information about substance use from any school source. Younger students are more likely to receive information from school sources, whereas older students begin depending less and less on substance use information from school sources. The survey indicated that most adolescents received information from health class, followed by a school assembly program or invited school guest. Sources of information from science or social studies classes, guidance counselors, and drug/rap programs declined. This drop in sources of information may also add to the misconceptions about the dangers of substance use.

Again, younger students were more likely to turn to parents, counselor or outside school program, or another trusted adult at school for help, while older students who sought help for substance use were more likely to approach a close friend, rather than an adult. Unfortunately, given the strong relationship between substance use by respondents and their friends' use, confiding in friends may not be the best way to get help. The data indicate that not only is drug use increasing but the number of users who would not go to an adult for help has also increased in recent years, further complicating intervention and treatment efforts.

One-quarter of all secondary students reported that they had never received information about substance use from any school source.

The results of the present study suggest that more effective prevention programs should be established for those youths who have not started to use drugs or substances, and programs should be provided at an early age. The preventive initiatives should include these strategies:

- encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities;
- help them to develop positive peer relations;
- foster parental and community participation in school activities;
- facilitate parental communications of disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;
- integrate substance use prevention methods in as many areas of school curriculum as possible;

- encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and
- help create community and school settings to provide an economically adequate and safe environment.

The identification of at-risk students and prevention programs tailored to their needs is particulary effective.

Meanwhile, intervention programs are needed to serve those adolescents who are already using drugs in order to prevent their further relapse to drug abuse. Special attention should be paid to creating programs tailored to older students that would traditionally not seek out an adult for help with a substance abuse problem. Moreover, treatment programs are needed to work with those who are already dependent on drugs.

Community involvement, participation in extracurricular activities that discourage substance abuse, and especially parental involvement are crucial in preventing substance use and abuse. The identification of at-risk students and prevention programs tailored to their needs is particulary effective. Prevention efforts will not only keep Texas secondary students healthier, but also keep them out of harm's way, focused on academic and extracurricular achievements that will set them up for success in their personal and professional lives.

Appendix A: Survey Instrument

TEXAS SCHOOL SURVEY OF SUBSTANCE USE

SECONDARY SURVEY INSTRUMENT

INTRODUCTION

This drug and alcohol survey is designed to measure drug and alcohol use in your school district. We DO NOT want to know about individual students. DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet. All information in this survey will be confidential. No one but you will know how you answer the questions. You should just answer each question by telling the truth.

Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary. If you do not feel comfortable answering any question, or if you do not feel you can answer it honestly, leave it blank. If you do not wish to take the survey at all, please work quietly at your seat while it is completed by other students.

NOTE: This survey asks some questions about whether you have ever drunk beer, wine coolers, wine, or liquor. **Do not count a taste or sip you may have had of someone else's drink, or wine used in a religious service.** A drink means a can or bottle of beer or wine cooler, a 4 ounce glass of wine, a shot of liquor (like whiskey, vodka, or gin) or a mixed drink.

DIRECTIONS

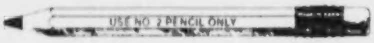
- DO NOT write your name anywhere on this booklet.
- Use a NUMBER 2 PENCIL only.
- Fill in only ONE BUBBLE for each part of a question.
- Be sure to read each question carefully.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

EXAMPLE QUESTION

IN THE PAST WEEK, on how many DAYS have you used:

	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 days	3-4 days	5-7 days
a. Cigarettes	○	○	○	○	●
b. Smokeless Tobacco	○	○	●	○	○
c. Beer	●	○	○	○	○



CORRECT MARK	INCORRECT MARKS			
●	⊘	⊗	⊙	◒

■○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○■■■■■■

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23

1. Are you :

○ Male ○ Female

2. What grade are you in?

○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12

3. Do you live with both of your parents?

○ Yes ○ No

4. How old are you?

○ 11 or younger ○ 12 ○ 13 ○ 14 ○ 15 ○ 16 ○ 17 ○ 18 ○ 19 +

5. Are you?

○ White ○ African American ○ Mexican American ○ Asian American ○ Native American ○ Other

6. On average what grades do you get?

○ Mostly A's ○ Mostly B's ○ Mostly C's ○ Mostly D's ○ Mostly F's

7. How long have you attended school in this District?

○ 1 year or less ○ 2-3 years ○ 4 or more years

8. Do you have a job?

○ Yes ○ No

9. Do you get an allowance?

○ Yes ○ No

10. Did either of your parents graduate from college?

○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't Know

11. During the current school year, do you qualify for a free or reduced price school lunch?

○ Yes

○ No

○ Don't know

12. Do you regularly participate in the following types of extra curricular activities?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH Line: a-k.)

	Yes	No	
a.	○	○	**Athletics**
b.	○	○	**Band/Orchestra**
c.	○	○	**Choir**
d.	○	○	**Drama/Speech**
e.	○	○	**Drill Team/Cheerleader**
f.	○	○	**Student Government**
g.	○	○	**Student Newspaper or Yearbook**
h.	○	○	**Academic Clubs or Societies (math, science, foreign language, etc.)**
i.	○	○	**Service Clubs (e.g., Key Club, Scouts)**
j.	○	○	**VOE/DE/Work-Study**
k.	○	○	**Other Clubs**

13. How safe do you feel when you are:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH Line: a-c.)

		Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
a.	**in your home**	○	○	○	○	○
b.	**out in your neighborhood**	○	○	○	○	○
c.	**at school**	○	○	○	○	○

14. How many of your FRIENDS would you say:
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

		None	A Few	Some	Most	All
a.	**Feel close to their parents?**	○	○	○	○	○
b.	**Sometimes carry weapons like a knife or gun?**	○	○	○	○	○
c.	**Care about making good grades?**	○	○	○	○	○
d.	**Belong to a gang or are interested in becoming a gang member?**	○	○	○	○	○
e.	**Wish they could drop out of school?**	○	○	○	○	○

15. Do one or both of your parents usually attend school-sponsored open houses or PTA meetings? ○ Yes ○ No

Below is a list of things some people sniff to get high. These are called inhalants.

16. About how many times (if any) have you ever sniffed, huffed, or inhaled the following for "kicks" or to get "high":
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH Line: a-k.)

		Never heard of it	Never used it to get high	1-2 times to get high	3-10 times to get high	11-19 times to get high	20+ times to get high
a.	**Liquid or spray paint?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
b.	**Whiteout, Liquid Paper?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
c.	**Gasoline?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
d.	**Freon?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
e.	**Poppers, Locker Room, Rush Medusa, Whippets, CO2?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
f.	**Shoe Shine, Texas Shine?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
g.	**Glue?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
h.	**Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, other solvents?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
i.	**Octane booster?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
j.	**Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)?**	○	○	○	○	○	○
k.	**Other inhalants?**	○	○	○	○	○	○

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17. IN YOUR LIFETIME how many times have you used:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never heard of it	Never used it	1-2 times	3-10 times	11-19 times	20+ times
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○

19. IN THE PAST 30 DAYS how many times have you used:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never heard of it	Not used in past 30 days	1-2 times	3-10 times	11-19 times	20+ times
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○

18. SINCE SCHOOL BEGIN IN THE FALL, how many times have you used:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never heard of it	Not used it	1-2 times	3-10 times	11-19 times	20+ times
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○

20. About how many of your close friends use:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never heard of it	None	A few	Some	Most	All
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○

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21. How old were you when you first used:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never used it	9 or younger	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18 or older
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

23. If you wanted some, how difficult would it be to get:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never heard of it	Impossible	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Somewhat easy	Very easy
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco ?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○

22. How often do you normally use:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-q.)

	Never used it	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month but at least once a year	Less than once a year
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

24. When do you normally use:

(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)

	Never heard of it	Never used it	Before school	During school	After school	On weekends
a. Cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Smokeless Tobacco?	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Wine Coolers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. Wine?	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. Liquor?	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. Inhalants (whiteout, glue, gas, etc.	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. Cocaine (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○	○
k. Chromies?	○	○	○	○	○	○
l. Hallucinogens (LSD, PCP, etc.)?	○	○	○	○	○	○
m. Uppers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
n. Downers?	○	○	○	○	○	○
o. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○	○
p. Ecstasy?	○	○	○	○	○	○
q. Roach?	○	○	○	○	○	○

25. When you drink alcoholic beverages, how many drinks do you usually have AT ONE TIME, on average?
(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	12 or more drinks	9-11 drinks	5-8 drinks	3-4 drinks	2 drinks	1 drink	Less than 1 drink
a. Beer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

26. During the past year (12 months), how often have you had 5 or more drinks AT ONE TIME?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	Never drink this beverage	Never drink 5 or more drinks at a time	Every day	Several times a week	Several times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month but at least once a year	Less than once a year
a. Beer	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. Wine Coolers	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. Wine	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. Liquor	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

27. How often do you get alcoholic beverages from the following sources?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	Do Not Drink	Never	Seldom	Most of the time	Always
a. At home	○	○	○	○	○
b. From friends	○	○	○	○	○
c. From a store	○	○	○	○	○
d. At parties	○	○	○	○	○
e. Other source	○	○	○	○	○

28. How dangerous do you think it is for kids your age to use:

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not Dangerous At All	Don't Know
a. **Tobacco?**	○	○	○	○	○
b. **Alcohol?**	○	○	○	○	○
c. **Inhalants?**	○	○	○	○	○
d. Marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
e. **Cocaine** (not crack)?	○	○	○	○	○
f. Crack?	○	○	○	○	○
g. **Ecstasy?**	○	○	○	○	○
h. Steroids?	○	○	○	○	○

29. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS have you...

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-g.)

	None	1 day	2-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you"skipped" or "cut"?	○	○	○	○	○
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	○	○	○	○	○
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	○	○	○	○	○
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○	○
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○	○
f. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?	○	○	○	○	○
g. gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?	○	○	○	○	○

30. IN THE PAST MONTH, on how many DAYS have you...

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-e.)

	None	1 day	2-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. missed a whole day of school because you"skipped" or "cut"?	○	○	○	○	○
b. missed a whole day of school because you were ill?	○	○	○	○	○
c. missed a whole day of school for some other reason?	○	○	○	○	○
d. been sent by a teacher to someone like the Principal, Dean, or Guidance Counselor because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○	○
e. had someone from your home be called to school because of your conduct or attitude?	○	○	○	○	○

31. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, on how many DAYS (if any) have you attended at least one class while "high," "drunk" or"stoned" on...

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-d.)

	None	1 day	2-3 days	4-9 days	10+ days
a. beer, wine coolers, wine, or hard liquor?	○	○	○	○	○
b. marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
c. inhalants?	○	○	○	○	○
d. some other drug(s)?	○	○	○	○	○

32. DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times (if any) have you...

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	None	1 time	2-3 times	4-9 times	10+ times
a. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?	○	○	○	○	○
b. driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?	○	○	○	○	○
c. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drinking?	○	○	○	○	○
d. gotten into trouble with the police because of drinking?	○	○	○	○	○
e. gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?	○	○	○	○	○
f. driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?	○	○	○	○	○
g. been criticized by someone you were dating because of drug use?	○	○	○	○	○
h. gotten into trouble with the police because of drug use?	○	○	○	○	○

33. Alcohol or other drugs are sometimes used at teenage parties. Thinking of the parties you attended this school year...

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	Never	Seldom	Half the time	Most of the time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't attend any parties
a. how often was alcohol used?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. how often were marijuana and/or other drugs used?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

	Yes	No
34. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you sought help, other than from family or friends, for problems in any way connected with your use (if any) of alcohol, marijuana, or other drugs?	○	○

35. If you had a drug or alcohol problem and needed help, who would you go to?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. A counselor or program in school?	○	○
b. Another adult in school (such as a nurse or teacher)?	○	○
c. A counselor or program outside of school?	○	○
d. Your parents?	○	○
e. A medical doctor?	○	○
f. Your friends?	○	○
g. Another adult (such as relative, clergyman, or other family friend)?	○	○
h. I wouldn't go to anyone.	○	○

36. SINCE SCHOOL BEGAN IN THE FALL, have you gotten any information on drugs or alcohol from the following school sources?

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-h.)

	Yes	No
a. Health class?	○	○
b. An assembly program?	○	○
c. Guidance counselor?	○	○
d. Science class?	○	○
e. Social studies class?	○	○
f. Drug program rap session?	○	○
g. An invited school guest?	○	○
h. Some other school source?	○	○

37. How do your parents feel about kids your age...

(DARKEN ONE BUBBLE FOR EACH LINE: a-b.)

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither Approve nor Disapprove	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
a. drinking beer?	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. using marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○

SUPPLEMENTAL SURVEY QUESTIONS

S-1 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-2 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-3 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-4 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
S-5 Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ
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**THANK YOU FOR BEING PART OF THIS
IMPORTANT PROJECT**

▣○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○○■■■■■■
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Appendix B: Prevalence Tables

Table B1: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996
Tobacco**	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	55.2%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%	26.2%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	41.3%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%	17.0%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	51.9%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%	22.6%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	57.7%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%	27.5%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	60.1%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%	29.6%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	61.4%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%	30.8%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	63.3%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%	33.6%
Alcohol	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	73.3%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%	37.3%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	56.4%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%	23.1%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	76.1%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%	38.2%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	82.2%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%	45.7%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%
Inhalants#	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	19.8%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	22.1%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	23.9%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	21.3%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%	4.8%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	18.2%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.5%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	14.4%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Any Illicit Drug	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	33.7%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%	17.7%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	19.0%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	10.2%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	28.4%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%	15.6%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	37.3%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%	20.7%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	39.0%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%	20.4%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	41.5%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%	20.5%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	42.5%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%	20.5%
Marijuana	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	31.2%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%	15.9%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	16.6%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%	8.7%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	34.9%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%	18.8%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	39.1%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%	18.8%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%
Marijuana Only##	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	14.4%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%	5.5%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	8.0%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	3.5%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	11.5%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%	4.8%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	16.0%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.5%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	16.6%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%	6.4%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	18.9%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%	6.8%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	18.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%

** Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in this category.

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B1: Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Past Month 1988	Past Month 1990	Past Month 1992	Past Month 1994	Past Month 1996
Cocaine/Crack	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.0%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	10.6%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.6%
Hallucinogens	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	7.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	10.3%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%
Uppers	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	10.7%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	12.1%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%
Downers	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	5.6%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	7.2%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%
Steroids	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	NA	*%	*%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 7	NA	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	NA	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	NA	0.7%	*%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 9	NA	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	NA	*%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	NA	*%	*%	*%	0.5%
Grade 11	NA	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	NA	*%	*%	*%	0.8%
Grade 12	NA	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	NA	*%	*%	0.5%	0.6%
Ecstasy	NA	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	5.4%	NA	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%
Grade 7	NA	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	NA	*%	0.5%	*%	0.7%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	NA	0.7%	*%	0.6%	1.2%
Grade 9	NA	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	NA	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%
Grade 10	NA	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	NA	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%
Grade 11	NA	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.5%	NA	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%
Grade 12	NA	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	NA	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%

NA: Not Available

* Less than 0.5%

Table B2: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	55.2%	26.2%	13.0%	16.0%	44.8%
Grade 7	41.3%	17.0%	11.8%	12.4%	58.7%
Grade 8	51.9%	22.6%	14.2%	15.0%	48.1%
Grade 9	57.7%	27.5%	13.8%	16.3%	42.3%
Grade 10	60.1%	29.6%	13.4%	17.1%	39.9%
Grade 11	61.4%	30.8%	12.3%	18.3%	38.6%
Grade 12	63.3%	33.6%	11.6%	18.1%	36.7%
Alcohol	73.3%	37.3%	20.7%	15.2%	26.7%
Grade 7	56.4%	23.1%	17.4%	15.9%	43.6%
Grade 8	68.0%	31.6%	20.7%	15.7%	32.0%
Grade 9	76.1%	38.2%	21.5%	16.4%	23.9%
Grade 10	79.0%	42.1%	22.3%	14.6%	21.0%
Grade 11	82.2%	45.7%	22.3%	14.2%	17.8%
Grade 12	84.6%	50.8%	20.7%	13.1%	15.4%
Inhalants #	19.8%	5.1%	5.8%	8.9%	80.2%
Grade 7	22.1%	8.1%	6.8%	7.1%	77.9%
Grade 8	23.9%	7.4%	7.6%	8.9%	76.1%
Grade 9	21.3%	4.8%	6.3%	10.2%	78.7%
Grade 10	18.2%	3.6%	5.3%	9.3%	81.8%
Grade 11	15.5%	2.4%	4.1%	9.0%	84.5%
Grade 12	14.4%	2.2%	3.1%	9.1%	85.6%
Any Illicit Drug	33.7%	17.7%	8.8%	7.3%	66.3%
Grade 7	19.0%	10.2%	4.8%	4.1%	81.0%
Grade 8	28.4%	15.6%	7.7%	5.1%	71.6%
Grade 9	37.3%	20.7%	9.4%	7.3%	62.7%
Grade 10	39.0%	20.4%	10.1%	8.5%	61.0%
Grade 11	41.5%	20.5%	11.0%	10.1%	58.5%
Grade 12	42.5%	20.5%	11.5%	10.5%	57.5%
Marijuana	31.2%	15.9%	8.4%	7.0%	68.8%
Grade 7	16.6%	8.7%	4.3%	3.6%	83.4%
Grade 8	25.5%	13.7%	7.1%	4.7%	74.5%
Grade 9	34.9%	18.8%	9.0%	7.2%	65.1%
Grade 10	36.1%	18.4%	9.6%	8.1%	63.9%
Grade 11	39.1%	18.8%	10.5%	9.8%	60.9%
Grade 12	40.5%	18.5%	11.5%	10.5%	59.5%
Marijuana Only ##	14.4%	5.5%	4.3%	4.5%	85.6%
Grade 7	8.0%	3.5%	2.1%	2.4%	92.0%
Grade 8	11.5%	4.8%	3.7%	3.1%	88.5%
Grade 9	16.0%	6.5%	4.7%	4.8%	84.0%
Grade 10	16.6%	6.4%	5.0%	5.1%	83.4%
Grade 11	18.9%	6.8%	5.6%	6.5%	81.1%
Grade 12	18.0%	5.5%	5.9%	6.6%	82.0%
Cocaine/Crack	7.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	92.9%
Grade 7	3.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	96.4%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	94.4%
Grade 9	8.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.6%	92.0%
Grade 10	8.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	91.9%
Grade 11	8.5%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	91.5%
Grade 12	10.6%	3.6%	3.2%	3.7%	89.4%

Table B2: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use: 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	6.7%	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	93.3%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	97.0%
Grade 8	5.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 9	7.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.4%	92.5%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	92.3%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	91.9%
Grade 12	10.2%	3.4%	3.1%	3.7%	89.8%
Crack	2.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	97.5%
Grade 9	3.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.3%	*%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.5%	*%	0.9%	1.2%	97.5%
Hallucinogens	7.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.4%	92.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	95.3%
Grade 9	8.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	92.0%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	90.5%
Grade 11	10.3%	2.7%	4.1%	3.5%	89.7%
Grade 12	12.5%	3.5%	4.1%	5.0%	87.5%
Uppers	7.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	92.1%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	97.2%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	94.6%
Grade 9	8.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.5%	91.7%
Grade 10	10.7%	3.3%	3.6%	3.8%	89.3%
Grade 11	10.7%	3.0%	3.7%	4.0%	89.3%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.4%	3.8%	4.8%	87.9%
Downers	5.6%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.0%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.3%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	92.7%
Grade 11	7.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.7%	92.8%
Grade 12	8.5%	2.6%	2.6%	3.3%	91.5%
Steroids	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 9	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.8%	*%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Ecstasy	5.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.9%	94.6%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	*%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.4%	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	96.6%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.7%	1.8%	2.5%	2.4%	93.3%
Grade 11	7.5%	1.6%	2.5%	3.3%	92.5%
Grade 12	9.4%	1.8%	3.5%	4.1%	90.6%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B3: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Male Secondary Students, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	59.2%	29.3%	13.2%	16.7%	40.8%
Grade 7	45.8%	18.1%	13.1%	14.6%	54.2%
Grade 8	55.3%	24.3%	14.1%	16.9%	44.7%
Grade 9	60.4%	30.5%	13.7%	16.2%	39.6%
Grade 10	64.2%	33.8%	13.2%	17.2%	35.8%
Grade 11	66.2%	36.0%	11.9%	18.3%	33.8%
Grade 12	69.0%	38.9%	12.4%	17.7%	31.0%
Alcohol	73.7%	37.7%	19.6%	16.3%	26.3%
Grade 7	58.5%	22.3%	17.7%	18.6%	41.5%
Grade 8	69.0%	30.4%	20.5%	18.1%	31.0%
Grade 9	75.2%	37.2%	20.5%	17.5%	24.8%
Grade 10	78.5%	42.7%	20.7%	15.1%	21.5%
Grade 11	82.8%	49.1%	19.7%	13.9%	17.2%
Grade 12	84.8%	54.3%	18.0%	12.5%	15.2%
Inhalants #	20.5%	5.0%	5.9%	9.6%	79.5%
Grade 7	22.0%	7.6%	6.8%	7.6%	78.0%
Grade 8	22.7%	6.5%	7.0%	9.2%	77.3%
Grade 9	22.0%	5.2%	6.2%	10.6%	78.0%
Grade 10	18.9%	4.0%	5.4%	9.6%	81.1%
Grade 11	18.1%	2.6%	5.0%	10.5%	81.9%
Grade 12	16.9%	2.8%	4.0%	10.2%	83.1%
Any Illicit Drug	37.7%	20.6%	9.4%	7.8%	62.3%
Grade 7	22.2%	11.4%	5.7%	5.1%	77.8%
Grade 8	31.6%	17.3%	8.5%	5.8%	68.4%
Grade 9	41.5%	23.7%	10.3%	7.6%	58.5%
Grade 10	42.5%	23.5%	10.1%	8.9%	57.5%
Grade 11	47.1%	25.7%	11.5%	10.0%	52.9%
Grade 12	47.2%	24.3%	11.7%	11.1%	52.8%
Marijuana	35.7%	18.8%	9.2%	7.7%	64.3%
Grade 7	19.8%	9.9%	5.2%	4.7%	80.2%
Grade 8	29.3%	15.7%	8.0%	5.6%	70.7%
Grade 9	39.8%	22.0%	10.1%	7.7%	60.2%
Grade 10	40.5%	21.9%	9.8%	8.8%	59.5%
Grade 11	45.4%	23.7%	11.7%	10.1%	54.6%
Grade 12	45.6%	22.2%	12.0%	11.4%	54.4%
Marijuana Only ##	16.6%	6.6%	4.9%	5.1%	83.4%
Grade 7	9.6%	3.8%	2.6%	3.2%	90.4%
Grade 8	13.7%	5.8%	4.2%	3.7%	86.3%
Grade 9	18.4%	7.8%	5.4%	5.1%	81.6%
Grade 10	18.7%	7.7%	5.2%	5.8%	81.3%
Grade 11	21.7%	8.4%	6.6%	6.7%	78.3%
Grade 12	20.1%	6.3%	6.5%	7.3%	79.9%
Cocaine/Crack	8.6%	3.1%	2.6%	2.8%	91.4%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 8	6.1%	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%	93.9%
Grade 9	9.9%	3.8%	2.9%	3.1%	90.1%
Grade 10	9.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.3%	90.5%
Grade 11	11.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.8%	88.7%
Grade 12	13.3%	4.9%	4.3%	4.1%	86.7%

Table B3: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Male Students, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	8.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.7%	91.9%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%	94.4%
Grade 9	9.4%	3.6%	2.8%	3.0%	90.6%
Grade 10	9.1%	3.1%	2.8%	3.2%	90.9%
Grade 11	10.8%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%	89.2%
Grade 12	13.0%	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%	87.0%
Crack	2.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 8	2.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 9	3.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.4%	96.3%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	97.1%
Grade 12	3.5%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	96.5%
Hallucinogens	8.6%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	91.4%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	97.4%
Grade 8	5.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	94.8%
Grade 9	9.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.5%	91.0%
Grade 10	10.6%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	89.4%
Grade 11	13.0%	3.6%	5.1%	4.3%	87.0%
Grade 12	14.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	85.4%
Uppers	7.6%	2.4%	2.5%	2.7%	92.4%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	95.3%
Grade 9	7.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	92.2%
Grade 10	10.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.8%	89.9%
Grade 11	10.6%	3.1%	3.5%	4.0%	89.4%
Grade 12	12.4%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%	87.6%
Downers	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	97.7%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 9	6.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	93.5%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	92.5%
Grade 11	7.8%	2.3%	2.3%	3.2%	92.2%
Grade 12	10.0%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	90.0%
Steroids	3.0%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	97.2%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 11	3.5%	0.9%	0.5%	2.0%	96.5%
Grade 12	3.9%	1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	96.1%
Ecstasy	5.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	96.5%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.9%	94.0%
Grade 10	7.1%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	92.9%
Grade 11	8.9%	2.3%	2.7%	3.9%	91.1%
Grade 12	10.4%	2.6%	3.7%	4.1%	89.6%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table B4: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Female Secondary Students, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.5%	23.3%	12.8%	15.4%	48.5%
Grade 7	37.2%	16.0%	10.7%	10.4%	62.8%
Grade 8	48.6%	21.0%	14.4%	13.2%	51.4%
Grade 9	55.2%	24.7%	14.0%	16.5%	44.8%
Grade 10	56.5%	25.9%	13.5%	17.0%	43.5%
Grade 11	57.3%	26.3%	12.6%	18.4%	42.7%
Grade 12	58.1%	28.7%	10.9%	18.6%	41.9%
Alcohol	72.9%	37.0%	21.7%	14.1%	27.1%
Grade 7	54.4%	23.8%	17.1%	13.4%	45.6%
Grade 8	67.0%	32.7%	20.8%	13.5%	33.0%
Grade 9	77.0%	39.2%	22.5%	15.3%	23.0%
Grade 10	79.5%	41.6%	23.7%	14.1%	20.5%
Grade 11	81.8%	42.8%	24.5%	14.5%	18.2%
Grade 12	84.4%	47.7%	23.2%	13.5%	15.6%
Inhalants #	19.2%	5.1%	5.7%	8.4%	80.8%
Grade 7	22.1%	8.5%	6.9%	6.7%	77.9%
Grade 8	25.0%	8.2%	8.2%	8.6%	75.0%
Grade 9	20.6%	4.5%	6.4%	9.7%	79.4%
Grade 10	17.6%	3.3%	5.4%	9.0%	82.4%
Grade 11	13.3%	2.2%	3.4%	7.6%	86.7%
Grade 12	12.0%	1.6%	2.2%	8.2%	88.0%
Any Illicit Drug	30.2%	15.2%	8.3%	6.7%	69.8%
Grade 7	16.2%	9.1%	4.0%	3.1%	83.8%
Grade 8	25.3%	14.0%	7.0%	4.3%	74.7%
Grade 9	33.4%	17.9%	8.6%	7.0%	66.6%
Grade 10	36.0%	17.8%	10.0%	8.1%	64.0%
Grade 11	36.7%	16.1%	10.5%	10.2%	63.3%
Grade 12	38.2%	16.9%	11.4%	9.9%	61.8%
Marijuana	27.1%	13.2%	7.6%	6.3%	72.9%
Grade 7	13.6%	7.6%	3.4%	2.6%	86.4%
Grade 8	21.8%	11.7%	6.2%	3.8%	78.2%
Grade 9	30.4%	15.7%	7.9%	6.7%	69.6%
Grade 10	32.4%	15.5%	9.4%	7.5%	67.6%
Grade 11	33.6%	14.6%	9.6%	9.5%	66.4%
Grade 12	35.7%	15.1%	10.9%	9.7%	64.3%
Marijuana Only ##	12.4%	4.6%	3.9%	4.1%	87.6%
Grade 7	6.6%	3.1%	1.8%	1.8%	93.4%
Grade 8	9.4%	3.8%	3.2%	2.5%	90.6%
Grade 9	13.8%	5.3%	4.0%	4.5%	86.2%
Grade 10	14.7%	5.3%	4.8%	4.6%	85.3%
Grade 11	16.5%	5.4%	4.8%	6.3%	83.5%
Grade 12	16.1%	4.7%	5.4%	6.0%	83.9%
Cocaine/Crack	5.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	94.2%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	96.7%
Grade 8	5.1%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	94.9%
Grade 9	6.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	93.8%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	93.1%
Grade 11	6.1%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	93.9%
Grade 12	8.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.4%	92.0%

Table B4: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Female Students, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	5.3%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	95.4%
Grade 9	5.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.5%	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 11	5.8%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%	94.2%
Grade 12	7.8%	2.3%	2.1%	3.4%	92.2%
Crack	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	97.5%
Grade 9	2.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 10	2.0%	*%	0.7%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 11	1.7%	*%	0.5%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 12	1.6%	*%	0.6%	0.8%	98.4%
Hallucinogens	6.4%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	93.6%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.2%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%	95.8%
Grade 9	7.0%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	93.0%
Grade 10	8.6%	2.4%	3.3%	2.9%	91.4%
Grade 11	8.0%	1.9%	3.2%	2.9%	92.0%
Grade 12	10.7%	2.3%	3.3%	5.0%	89.3%
Uppers	8.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	91.8%
Grade 7	2.8%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	97.2%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.4%	2.1%	1.5%	94.0%
Grade 9	8.8%	3.4%	3.1%	2.3%	91.2%
Grade 10	11.2%	3.4%	4.0%	3.8%	88.8%
Grade 11	10.8%	2.9%	3.9%	3.9%	89.2%
Grade 12	11.8%	3.2%	3.6%	5.0%	88.2%
Downers	5.3%	1.7%	1.9%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.6%	*%	98.0%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.1%	96.0%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	94.0%
Grade 10	7.1%	2.0%	2.9%	2.2%	92.9%
Grade 11	6.7%	1.8%	2.6%	2.2%	93.3%
Grade 12	7.2%	1.9%	2.1%	3.2%	92.8%
Steroids	1.3%	*%	*%	*%	98.7%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	*%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.6%	*%	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 9	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.7%	*%	0.5%	98.6%
Grade 12	0.9%	*%	*%	*%	99.1%
Ecstasy	5.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	95.0%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	*%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.3%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	96.7%
Grade 9	5.4%	1.7%	2.1%	1.5%	94.6%
Grade 10	6.4%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	93.6%
Grade 11	6.3%	1.1%	2.4%	2.8%	93.7%
Grade 12	8.6%	1.1%	3.3%	4.2%	91.4%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B5: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Anglo Secondary Students, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	58.3%	31.9%	12.8%	13.6%	41.7%
Grade 7	41.2%	17.9%	11.6%	11.7%	58.8%
Grade 8	51.6%	25.2%	13.6%	12.8%	48.4%
Grade 9	60.8%	33.6%	13.6%	13.6%	39.2%
Grade 10	65.4%	38.3%	13.6%	13.5%	34.6%
Grade 11	68.3%	40.4%	12.1%	15.8%	31.7%
Grade 12	69.3%	42.5%	11.6%	15.1%	30.7%
Alcohol	71.3%	38.7%	19.8%	12.7%	28.7%
Grade 7	50.5%	19.6%	16.6%	14.3%	49.5%
Grade 8	63.1%	29.7%	19.8%	13.6%	36.9%
Grade 9	75.1%	40.1%	21.0%	13.9%	24.9%
Grade 10	79.6%	46.7%	22.1%	10.8%	20.4%
Grade 11	82.7%	50.6%	20.4%	11.6%	17.3%
Grade 12	85.1%	55.3%	19.0%	10.9%	14.9%
Inhalants #	20.8%	5.0%	6.3%	9.5%	79.2%
Grade 7	20.7%	7.7%	6.5%	6.5%	79.3%
Grade 8	23.4%	6.9%	7.7%	8.8%	76.6%
Grade 9	22.8%	5.0%	7.1%	10.7%	77.2%
Grade 10	20.5%	3.7%	6.1%	10.8%	79.5%
Grade 11	18.2%	2.8%	5.0%	10.4%	81.8%
Grade 12	16.6%	2.4%	3.8%	10.4%	83.4%
Any Illicit Drug	32.0%	17.0%	8.4%	6.5%	68.0%
Grade 7	14.3%	7.3%	3.8%	3.2%	85.7%
Grade 8	23.4%	12.9%	6.4%	4.2%	76.6%
Grade 9	34.4%	19.6%	8.9%	5.9%	65.6%
Grade 10	39.8%	21.9%	10.1%	7.8%	60.2%
Grade 11	43.7%	21.7%	11.8%	10.1%	56.3%
Grade 12	44.3%	22.0%	11.8%	10.6%	55.7%
Marijuana	28.8%	14.8%	7.7%	6.3%	71.2%
Grade 7	11.4%	5.7%	3.0%	2.8%	88.6%
Grade 8	20.1%	10.6%	5.7%	3.8%	79.9%
Grade 9	30.9%	17.3%	7.8%	5.8%	69.1%
Grade 10	36.1%	19.3%	9.5%	7.4%	63.9%
Grade 11	40.6%	19.5%	11.3%	9.8%	59.4%
Grade 12	42.0%	19.7%	11.7%	10.6%	58.0%
Marijuana Only ##	11.1%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	88.9%
Grade 7	4.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 8	7.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%	92.2%
Grade 9	11.6%	4.3%	3.8%	3.5%	88.4%
Grade 10	13.7%	5.1%	4.3%	4.3%	86.3%
Grade 11	16.1%	4.8%	5.4%	5.9%	83.9%
Grade 12	16.4%	4.7%	5.4%	6.4%	83.6%
Cocaine/Crack	6.3%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	93.7%
Grade 7	2.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	96.0%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.2%	2.5%	1.8%	93.6%
Grade 10	7.5%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	92.5%
Grade 11	8.6%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	91.4%
Grade 12	10.6%	3.6%	3.4%	3.6%	89.4%

Table B5: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Anglo Students, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	5.7%	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	96.5%
Grade 9	5.8%	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	94.2%
Grade 10	7.1%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	92.9%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.6%	2.9%	2.7%	91.9%
Grade 12	10.2%	3.5%	3.2%	3.5%	89.8%
Crack	2.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	98.0%
Grade 9	2.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 11	2.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	97.1%
Grade 12	3.1%	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	96.9%
Hallucinogens	10.2%	3.5%	3.6%	3.1%	89.8%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	97.0%
Grade 8	6.3%	2.3%	2.6%	1.4%	93.7%
Grade 9	11.2%	4.8%	3.7%	2.7%	88.8%
Grade 10	13.3%	4.4%	4.8%	4.1%	86.7%
Grade 11	14.3%	4.0%	5.5%	4.8%	85.7%
Grade 12	17.0%	4.5%	5.5%	6.9%	83.0%
Uppers	10.9%	3.6%	3.8%	3.5%	89.1%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	96.7%
Grade 8	6.9%	2.7%	2.4%	1.8%	93.1%
Grade 9	12.0%	4.6%	4.4%	3.1%	88.0%
Grade 10	14.8%	4.6%	5.3%	4.9%	85.2%
Grade 11	15.7%	4.5%	5.4%	5.8%	84.3%
Grade 12	16.0%	4.2%	5.4%	6.3%	84.0%
Downers	7.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	92.7%
Grade 7	2.7%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	97.3%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.9%	1.4%	1.1%	95.5%
Grade 9	8.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.3%	91.7%
Grade 10	9.5%	2.9%	3.7%	2.9%	90.5%
Grade 11	9.9%	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	90.1%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.5%	3.3%	4.5%	88.7%
Steroids	2.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	97.5%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%	97.5%
Grade 8	2.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	97.6%
Grade 11	2.7%	0.7%	*%	1.7%	97.3%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	97.4%
Ecstasy	7.6%	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%	92.4%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.2%	95.5%
Grade 9	8.2%	3.1%	2.9%	2.2%	91.8%
Grade 10	9.8%	2.5%	3.9%	3.3%	90.2%
Grade 11	10.9%	2.2%	3.6%	5.0%	89.1%
Grade 12	13.1%	2.2%	4.9%	6.1%	86.9%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B6: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas African American Secondary Students, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	43.3%	13.0%	11.1%	19.2%	56.7%
Grade 7	35.4%	11.2%	10.4%	13.9%	64.6%
Grade 8	45.6%	14.7%	12.5%	18.4%	54.4%
Grade 9	45.2%	14.1%	11.7%	19.4%	54.8%
Grade 10	44.8%	11.5%	10.9%	22.4%	55.2%
Grade 11	47.2%	14.3%	11.2%	21.7%	52.8%
Grade 12	42.0%	11.7%	9.0%	21.2%	58.0%
Alcohol	75.0%	30.3%	22.7%	22.0%	25.0%
Grade 7	62.0%	22.1%	18.3%	21.6%	38.0%
Grade 8	72.8%	28.4%	22.4%	22.0%	27.2%
Grade 9	77.3%	30.8%	22.3%	24.2%	22.7%
Grade 10	76.8%	29.2%	24.9%	22.7%	23.2%
Grade 11	81.7%	36.9%	23.9%	20.8%	18.3%
Grade 12	84.3%	39.0%	26.1%	19.2%	15.7%
Inhalants #	11.3%	3.0%	3.3%	5.1%	88.7%
Grade 7	14.9%	5.4%	4.2%	5.3%	85.1%
Grade 8	15.5%	4.6%	4.9%	6.1%	84.5%
Grade 9	11.9%	2.6%	3.3%	6.0%	88.1%
Grade 10	8.4%	2.0%	2.0%	4.4%	91.6%
Grade 11	7.9%	1.1%	2.8%	4.1%	92.1%
Grade 12	5.6%	0.7%	1.5%	3.4%	94.4%
Any Illicit Drug	34.1%	16.8%	8.9%	8.4%	65.9%
Grade 7	20.0%	9.5%	4.8%	5.6%	80.0%
Grade 8	31.9%	16.3%	8.8%	6.7%	68.1%
Grade 9	36.9%	19.3%	9.2%	8.4%	63.1%
Grade 10	37.2%	17.9%	10.1%	9.2%	62.8%
Grade 11	43.2%	21.4%	10.3%	11.5%	56.8%
Grade 12	39.8%	17.4%	11.8%	10.6%	60.2%
Marijuana	33.2%	16.2%	8.8%	8.2%	66.8%
Grade 7	18.2%	8.8%	4.2%	5.2%	81.8%
Grade 8	31.0%	15.5%	8.9%	6.6%	69.0%
Grade 9	36.2%	18.8%	9.1%	8.3%	63.8%
Grade 10	36.7%	17.5%	9.9%	9.3%	63.3%
Grade 11	42.6%	21.0%	10.3%	11.4%	57.4%
Grade 12	39.4%	17.2%	11.8%	10.4%	60.6%
Marijuana Only ##	26.7%	12.4%	7.1%	7.3%	73.3%
Grade 7	14.0%	6.8%	3.0%	4.3%	86.0%
Grade 8	22.8%	11.1%	6.1%	5.6%	77.2%
Grade 9	29.1%	14.6%	7.3%	7.3%	70.9%
Grade 10	30.6%	13.7%	8.6%	8.2%	69.4%
Grade 11	35.9%	16.4%	9.1%	10.4%	64.1%
Grade 12	32.7%	12.9%	10.3%	9.5%	67.3%
Cocaine/Crack	1.4%	0.5%	*%	*%	98.6%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.5%	*%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 9	1.5%	0.7%	*%	*%	98.5%
Grade 10	1.5%	0.5%	0.6%	*%	98.5%
Grade 11	1.1%	*%	*%	0.6%	98.9%
Grade 12	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%

Table B6: Prevalence of Use: African American Students, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%
Grade 7	1.0%	*%	*%	*%	99.0%
Grade 8	1.3%	*%	*%	*%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.3%	0.6%	*%	*%	98.7%
Grade 10	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%
Grade 11	1.0%	*%	*%	0.5%	99.0%
Grade 12	1.1%	*%	*%	0.5%	98.9%
Crack	0.7%	*%	*%	*%	99.3%
Grade 7	0.9%	*%	*%	*%	99.1%
Grade 8	0.9%	*%	*%	*%	99.1%
Grade 9	0.8%	*%	*%	*%	99.2%
Grade 10	0.9%	*%	*%	*%	99.1%
Grade 11	*%	*%	*%	*%	99.7%
Grade 12	*%	*%	*%	*%	99.5%
Hallucinogens	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%
Grade 7	0.6%	*%	*%	*%	99.4%
Grade 8	0.8%	*%	*%	*%	99.2%
Grade 9	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.6%	*%	0.6%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.8%	*%	0.7%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 12	1.9%	*%	0.7%	0.7%	98.1%
Uppers	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%
Grade 7	0.8%	*%	*%	*%	99.2%
Grade 8	1.4%	0.7%	*%	*%	98.6%
Grade 9	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.5%	*%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.3%	*%	*%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 12	1.3%	*%	0.7%	0.6%	98.7%
Downers	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 7	0.6%	*%	*%	*%	99.4%
Grade 8	1.0%	*%	*%	*%	99.0%
Grade 9	1.0%	*%	*%	*%	99.0%
Grade 10	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.0%	*%	*%	*%	99.0%
Grade 12	2.0%	*%	1.6%	*%	98.0%
Steroids	1.5%	0.5%	*%	0.6%	98.5%
Grade 7	1.6%	*%	0.5%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.3%	*%	*%	0.6%	98.7%
Grade 9	1.4%	*%	*%	0.8%	98.6%
Grade 10	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%
Grade 11	2.2%	1.5%	*%	0.5%	97.8%
Grade 12	1.2%	*%	0.5%	*%	98.8%
Ecstasy	0.9%	*%	*%	*%	99.1%
Grade 7	*%	*%	*%	*%	99.6%
Grade 8	0.8%	*%	*%	*%	99.2%
Grade 9	0.8%	*%	*%	*%	99.2%
Grade 10	1.1%	*%	*%	*%	98.9%
Grade 11	1.4%	0.8%	*%	*%	98.6%
Grade 12	1.1%	*%	*%	0.6%	98.9%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

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Table B7: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Hispanic Secondary Students, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	58.5%	26.0%	14.8%	17.7%	41.5%
Grade 7	45.1%	19.5%	13.0%	12.6%	54.9%
Grade 8	56.1%	24.0%	16.4%	15.7%	43.9%
Grade 9	63.0%	29.1%	15.8%	18.1%	37.0%
Grade 10	62.1%	27.3%	14.8%	19.9%	37.9%
Grade 11	61.8%	26.7%	14.1%	21.0%	38.2%
Grade 12	66.1%	31.1%	13.9%	21.2%	33.9%
Alcohol	77.1%	41.1%	21.6%	14.4%	22.9%
Grade 7	61.6%	28.4%	18.3%	14.9%	38.4%
Grade 8	73.9%	37.1%	21.6%	15.2%	26.1%
Grade 9	79.9%	42.7%	22.5%	14.7%	20.1%
Grade 10	81.9%	44.9%	21.8%	15.2%	18.1%
Grade 11	83.8%	46.2%	24.3%	13.4%	16.2%
Grade 12	86.7%	53.1%	21.4%	12.2%	13.3%
Inhalants #	22.5%	6.1%	6.5%	9.9%	77.5%
Grade 7	26.8%	10.1%	8.4%	8.4%	73.2%
Grade 8	28.4%	9.4%	8.8%	10.2%	71.6%
Grade 9	24.6%	5.8%	7.1%	11.7%	75.4%
Grade 10	20.2%	4.3%	6.3%	9.7%	79.8%
Grade 11	15.3%	2.4%	3.6%	9.3%	84.7%
Grade 12	14.5%	2.1%	2.5%	9.9%	85.5%
Any Illicit Drug	37.4%	19.7%	9.8%	7.9%	62.6%
Grade 7	24.5%	13.8%	6.2%	4.5%	75.5%
Grade 8	34.2%	19.5%	9.3%	5.5%	65.8%
Grade 9	43.2%	23.8%	10.7%	8.7%	56.8%
Grade 10	40.8%	21.2%	10.3%	9.3%	59.2%
Grade 11	40.5%	19.2%	11.3%	10.0%	59.5%
Grade 12	43.8%	20.8%	12.1%	10.9%	56.2%
Marijuana	34.8%	17.8%	9.4%	7.6%	65.2%
Grade 7	21.9%	12.1%	5.9%	4.0%	78.1%
Grade 8	30.9%	17.4%	8.4%	5.1%	69.1%
Grade 9	41.1%	21.8%	10.8%	8.5%	58.9%
Grade 10	38.2%	19.1%	10.1%	9.0%	61.8%
Grade 11	37.9%	17.6%	10.6%	9.8%	62.1%
Grade 12	41.3%	18.5%	11.9%	10.9%	58.7%
Marijuana Only ##	13.6%	4.8%	4.3%	4.5%	86.4%
Grade 7	9.4%	4.1%	2.9%	2.5%	90.6%
Grade 8	11.7%	4.8%	4.0%	3.0%	88.3%
Grade 9	15.8%	5.6%	4.8%	5.4%	84.2%
Grade 10	15.1%	5.3%	4.6%	5.2%	84.9%
Grade 11	15.6%	5.2%	4.6%	5.8%	84.4%
Grade 12	15.1%	3.7%	5.4%	6.0%	84.9%
Cocaine/Crack	11.5%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	88.5%
Grade 7	5.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.8%	94.4%
Grade 8	9.4%	3.5%	3.0%	2.9%	90.6%
Grade 9	13.4%	4.9%	3.9%	4.6%	86.6%
Grade 10	13.0%	4.6%	4.0%	4.5%	87.0%
Grade 11	13.3%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%	86.7%
Grade 12	16.4%	5.7%	4.6%	6.2%	83.6%

Table B7: Prevalence and Recency of Use: Hispanic Students, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	11.0%	3.9%	3.3%	3.8%	89.0%
Grade 7	5.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	95.0%
Grade 8	8.7%	3.1%	2.8%	2.8%	91.3%
Grade 9	12.9%	4.6%	3.9%	4.4%	87.1%
Grade 10	12.7%	4.3%	3.9%	4.4%	87.3%
Grade 11	13.0%	4.5%	4.2%	4.4%	87.0%
Grade 12	16.1%	5.5%	4.5%	6.2%	83.9%
Crack	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	96.8%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	96.1%
Grade 9	4.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 11	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	97.6%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	97.4%
Hallucinogens	6.4%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	93.6%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	7.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%	92.4%
Grade 10	7.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 11	8.2%	1.7%	3.1%	3.4%	91.8%
Grade 12	10.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.7%	89.9%
Uppers	7.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.6%	92.9%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 8	5.4%	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	94.6%
Grade 9	7.9%	2.5%	2.5%	3.0%	92.1%
Grade 10	8.7%	2.6%	2.8%	3.3%	91.3%
Grade 11	8.0%	1.8%	3.1%	3.2%	92.0%
Grade 12	11.4%	3.8%	3.0%	4.6%	88.6%
Downers	5.5%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	94.5%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%	95.6%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.0%	2.2%	2.5%	93.2%
Grade 10	6.9%	1.9%	2.8%	2.2%	93.1%
Grade 11	6.2%	1.5%	1.7%	3.0%	93.8%
Grade 12	7.3%	2.5%	2.2%	2.5%	92.7%
Steroids	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	*%	*%	98.4%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.6%	0.5%	*%	0.6%	98.4%
Grade 11	1.5%	*%	*%	0.8%	98.5%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	95.7%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	*%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	96.9%
Grade 9	5.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%	94.9%
Grade 10	4.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 11	5.4%	1.0%	1.9%	2.5%	94.6%
Grade 12	7.3%	1.9%	2.6%	2.7%	92.7%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B8: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.0%	22.6%	12.3%	16.1%	49.0%
Grade 7	36.1%	13.4%	10.6%	12.1%	63.9%
Grade 8	47.1%	18.8%	13.5%	14.8%	52.9%
Grade 9	52.0%	22.4%	13.0%	16.6%	48.0%
Grade 10	56.8%	26.3%	12.9%	17.7%	43.2%
Grade 11	58.8%	27.9%	11.9%	19.0%	41.2%
Grade 12	61.6%	32.0%	11.4%	18.2%	38.4%
Alcohol	70.4%	34.5%	20.6%	15.3%	29.6%
Grade 7	51.9%	19.7%	16.7%	15.5%	48.1%
Grade 8	64.4%	28.5%	20.3%	15.6%	35.6%
Grade 9	72.8%	34.2%	21.8%	16.8%	27.2%
Grade 10	77.1%	39.6%	22.5%	15.1%	22.9%
Grade 11	80.5%	43.9%	22.1%	14.5%	19.5%
Grade 12	83.6%	49.5%	20.9%	13.2%	16.4%
Inhalants #	17.1%	4.2%	4.9%	8.0%	82.9%
Grade 7	19.0%	6.7%	5.9%	6.4%	81.0%
Grade 8	20.8%	6.1%	6.7%	8.0%	79.2%
Grade 9	17.4%	3.8%	5.0%	8.6%	82.6%
Grade 10	15.8%	3.0%	4.5%	8.4%	84.2%
Grade 11	13.9%	2.1%	3.7%	8.1%	86.1%
Grade 12	13.2%	1.8%	2.7%	8.8%	86.8%
Any Illicit Drug	28.8%	14.2%	7.9%	6.7%	71.2%
Grade 7	14.5%	7.3%	4.0%	3.3%	85.5%
Grade 8	23.4%	12.3%	6.6%	4.5%	76.6%
Grade 9	30.0%	15.2%	8.2%	6.6%	70.0%
Grade 10	34.3%	17.1%	9.1%	8.1%	65.7%
Grade 11	37.6%	17.3%	10.4%	9.9%	62.4%
Grade 12	39.8%	18.4%	11.3%	10.2%	60.2%
Marijuana	26.2%	12.4%	7.4%	6.4%	73.8%
Grade 7	12.3%	6.0%	3.4%	2.9%	87.7%
Grade 8	20.4%	10.5%	5.9%	4.1%	79.6%
Grade 9	27.3%	13.3%	7.6%	6.5%	72.7%
Grade 10	31.3%	15.0%	8.7%	7.6%	68.7%
Grade 11	35.2%	15.7%	10.0%	9.6%	64.8%
Grade 12	37.7%	16.4%	11.2%	10.1%	62.3%
Marijuana Only ##	12.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.3%	87.4%
Grade 7	6.4%	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%	93.6%
Grade 8	9.7%	3.9%	3.1%	2.7%	90.3%
Grade 9	13.5%	4.9%	4.0%	4.6%	86.5%
Grade 10	14.7%	5.1%	4.6%	5.0%	85.3%
Grade 11	17.4%	5.4%	5.5%	6.5%	82.6%
Grade 12	17.1%	4.8%	5.9%	6.4%	82.9%
Cocaine/Crack	5.4%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	94.6%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	95.9%
Grade 9	5.2%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 10	6.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	93.7%
Grade 11	6.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	93.1%
Grade 12	9.4%	2.9%	2.9%	3.6%	90.6%

Table B8: Students Who Reported Earning A's/B's, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	5.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	95.0%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	96.3%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	95.2%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.3%	94.1%
Grade 11	6.5%	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 12	9.1%	2.8%	2.8%	3.5%	90.9%
Crack	1.8%	*%	0.6%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.3%	*%	*%	*%	98.7%
Grade 8	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.1%
Grade 9	1.9%	*%	0.6%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 10	1.8%	*%	0.6%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 11	1.8%	*%	0.6%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.1%	*%	0.7%	1.0%	97.9%
Hallucinogens	6.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	93.7%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 9	6.1%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	93.9%
Grade 10	8.2%	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%	91.8%
Grade 11	9.4%	2.4%	3.8%	3.2%	90.6%
Grade 12	11.6%	3.0%	3.9%	4.8%	88.4%
Uppers	6.9%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	93.1%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.1%	95.5%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	93.4%
Grade 10	9.6%	2.8%	3.2%	3.6%	90.4%
Grade 11	10.0%	2.7%	3.6%	3.8%	90.0%
Grade 12	11.5%	3.1%	3.7%	4.7%	88.5%
Downers	4.7%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	0.5%	*%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.8%	96.8%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 10	6.0%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 11	6.5%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	93.5%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.2%	2.4%	3.1%	92.3%
Steroids	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.6%	*%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 8	1.8%	*%	0.6%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.7%	*%	0.5%	0.7%	98.3%
Grade 10	1.8%	*%	0.5%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 11	2.1%	0.5%	*%	1.2%	97.9%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Ecstasy	4.6%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.3%	*%	0.5%	*%	98.7%
Grade 8	2.9%	0.9%	1.1%	0.8%	97.1%
Grade 9	4.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 10	5.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 11	6.9%	1.5%	2.4%	3.1%	93.1%
Grade 12	8.9%	1.5%	3.4%	4.0%	91.1%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B9: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	68.7%	38.1%	15.3%	15.3%	31.3%
Grade 7	57.4%	28.4%	15.8%	13.2%	42.6%
Grade 8	68.1%	35.6%	16.7%	15.8%	31.9%
Grade 9	72.2%	40.6%	16.1%	15.5%	27.8%
Grade 10	72.2%	41.9%	15.3%	15.1%	27.8%
Grade 11	71.2%	42.0%	13.7%	15.5%	28.8%
Grade 12	73.4%	42.8%	12.9%	17.7%	26.6%
Alcohol	82.7%	46.9%	21.2%	14.6%	17.3%
Grade 7	70.6%	33.6%	19.7%	17.3%	29.4%
Grade 8	80.0%	42.1%	21.8%	16.1%	20.0%
Grade 9	85.0%	48.7%	20.8%	15.4%	15.0%
Grade 10	86.1%	52.0%	21.4%	12.7%	13.9%
Grade 11	88.9%	52.7%	23.4%	12.7%	11.1%
Grade 12	90.3%	58.4%	20.2%	11.6%	9.7%
Inhalants #	28.7%	8.1%	8.6%	12.0%	71.3%
Grade 7	32.0%	12.6%	9.7%	9.7%	68.0%
Grade 8	34.2%	11.4%	10.7%	12.0%	65.8%
Grade 9	31.4%	7.7%	9.5%	14.2%	68.6%
Grade 10	27.1%	5.9%	8.7%	12.5%	72.9%
Grade 11	21.6%	3.6%	5.8%	12.2%	78.4%
Grade 12	20.5%	4.5%	4.9%	11.1%	79.5%
Any Illicit Drug	50.0%	29.5%	11.6%	8.9%	50.0%
Grade 7	33.2%	19.4%	7.6%	6.3%	66.8%
Grade 8	45.0%	26.6%	11.4%	7.0%	55.0%
Grade 9	55.8%	34.4%	12.4%	8.9%	44.2%
Grade 10	56.6%	33.2%	13.4%	9.9%	43.4%
Grade 11	56.1%	32.5%	13.1%	10.5%	43.9%
Grade 12	57.6%	32.4%	12.9%	12.3%	42.4%
Marijuana	47.4%	27.4%	11.4%	8.7%	52.6%
Grade 7	30.0%	17.1%	7.3%	5.7%	70.0%
Grade 8	42.0%	24.2%	11.0%	6.8%	58.0%
Grade 9	53.6%	32.5%	12.2%	8.9%	46.4%
Grade 10	53.9%	31.2%	13.0%	9.8%	46.1%
Grade 11	53.3%	30.3%	12.5%	10.5%	46.7%
Grade 12	56.5%	30.4%	13.3%	12.8%	43.5%
Marijuana Only ##	20.2%	9.3%	5.5%	5.4%	79.8%
Grade 7	13.2%	6.0%	3.4%	3.7%	86.8%
Grade 8	17.2%	7.8%	5.4%	4.1%	82.8%
Grade 9	22.1%	10.5%	6.2%	5.3%	77.9%
Grade 10	23.2%	11.2%	6.3%	5.8%	76.8%
Grade 11	24.6%	11.9%	5.9%	6.7%	75.4%
Grade 12	22.8%	8.9%	6.0%	7.8%	77.2%
Cocaine/Crack	12.9%	4.9%	4.2%	3.8%	87.1%
Grade 7	6.7%	2.7%	2.2%	1.8%	93.3%
Grade 8	10.6%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	89.4%
Grade 9	15.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.6%	84.7%
Grade 10	14.9%	5.3%	5.2%	4.4%	85.1%
Grade 11	14.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	85.7%
Grade 12	17.3%	7.3%	5.5%	4.6%	82.7%

Table B9: Students Who Reported Earning C's, D's, or F's, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	12.0%	4.5%	4.0%	3.6%	88.0%
Grade 7	5.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	94.5%
Grade 8	9.7%	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%	90.3%
Grade 9	14.3%	5.3%	4.8%	4.2%	85.7%
Grade 10	14.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.3%	85.8%
Grade 11	13.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	86.2%
Grade 12	16.8%	7.0%	5.2%	4.6%	83.2%
Crack	4.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.8%	95.3%
Grade 7	3.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.7%	95.4%
Grade 9	5.9%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 10	4.7%	1.1%	1.6%	2.0%	95.3%
Grade 11	3.7%	0.8%	0.8%	2.1%	96.3%
Grade 12	5.1%	1.0%	2.0%	2.1%	94.9%
Hallucinogens	11.3%	4.3%	3.8%	3.3%	88.7%
Grade 7	4.4%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 8	8.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%	92.0%
Grade 9	13.0%	5.8%	4.2%	3.1%	87.0%
Grade 10	14.2%	5.4%	4.9%	4.0%	85.8%
Grade 11	13.5%	3.9%	4.8%	4.8%	86.5%
Grade 12	17.9%	6.6%	5.1%	6.3%	82.1%
Uppers	11.3%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	88.7%
Grade 7	4.7%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	95.3%
Grade 8	8.6%	3.3%	3.1%	2.3%	91.4%
Grade 9	12.8%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	87.2%
Grade 10	15.2%	5.1%	5.4%	4.7%	84.8%
Grade 11	13.1%	4.3%	4.1%	4.7%	86.9%
Grade 12	15.6%	5.3%	4.4%	5.8%	84.4%
Downers	9.0%	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%	91.0%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	96.0%
Grade 8	6.5%	2.8%	1.9%	1.8%	93.5%
Grade 9	10.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.1%	89.8%
Grade 10	11.9%	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%	88.1%
Grade 11	9.6%	3.3%	2.6%	3.7%	90.4%
Grade 12	13.6%	4.8%	4.3%	4.5%	86.4%
Steroids	2.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	97.1%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 9	2.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 10	2.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 11	3.5%	1.8%	*%	1.4%	96.5%
Grade 12	2.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	97.4%
Ecstasy	7.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	92.1%
Grade 7	2.9%	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%	97.1%
Grade 8	5.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.3%	94.7%
Grade 9	9.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.1%	90.9%
Grade 10	9.8%	2.7%	3.8%	3.3%	90.2%
Grade 11	9.5%	2.3%	3.2%	4.1%	90.5%
Grade 12	12.7%	3.8%	4.0%	4.9%	87.3%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B10: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	51.2%	24.0%	12.6%	14.6%	48.8%
Grade 7	36.0%	14.2%	10.6%	11.2%	64.0%
Grade 8	46.3%	19.3%	13.7%	13.3%	53.7%
Grade 9	53.3%	24.6%	13.6%	15.1%	46.7%
Grade 10	57.1%	27.9%	13.3%	15.9%	42.9%
Grade 11	58.5%	30.3%	11.7%	16.4%	41.5%
Grade 12	61.9%	32.9%	12.0%	17.0%	38.1%
Alcohol	69.1%	35.0%	19.7%	14.4%	30.9%
Grade 7	50.7%	20.1%	15.9%	14.7%	49.3%
Grade 8	62.8%	28.2%	19.5%	15.1%	37.2%
Grade 9	71.6%	35.1%	21.0%	15.5%	28.4%
Grade 10	75.8%	40.2%	21.4%	14.3%	24.2%
Grade 11	79.1%	44.9%	21.2%	12.9%	20.9%
Grade 12	82.1%	49.9%	19.5%	12.6%	17.9%
Inhalants #	18.3%	4.7%	5.3%	8.3%	81.7%
Grade 7	20.5%	7.5%	6.3%	6.7%	79.5%
Grade 8	21.7%	6.7%	7.0%	8.0%	78.3%
Grade 9	19.4%	4.7%	5.5%	9.2%	80.6%
Grade 10	16.9%	3.3%	5.1%	8.5%	83.1%
Grade 11	14.5%	2.2%	3.7%	8.5%	85.5%
Grade 12	13.6%	2.0%	2.7%	8.8%	86.4%
Any Illicit Drug	28.4%	14.5%	7.8%	6.2%	71.6%
Grade 7	14.6%	7.6%	3.9%	3.2%	85.4%
Grade 8	22.9%	12.2%	6.5%	4.2%	77.1%
Grade 9	30.4%	16.2%	8.3%	5.9%	69.6%
Grade 10	33.3%	16.8%	9.0%	7.6%	66.7%
Grade 11	37.1%	17.8%	10.4%	8.8%	62.9%
Grade 12	38.4%	18.9%	10.3%	9.2%	61.6%
Marijuana	25.7%	12.8%	7.2%	5.8%	74.3%
Grade 7	12.4%	6.3%	3.3%	2.8%	87.6%
Grade 8	19.7%	10.4%	5.6%	3.7%	80.3%
Grade 9	27.7%	14.3%	7.7%	5.8%	72.3%
Grade 10	30.3%	15.0%	8.4%	6.9%	69.7%
Grade 11	34.4%	16.0%	9.8%	8.5%	65.6%
Grade 12	36.2%	16.9%	10.1%	9.1%	63.8%
Marijuana Only ##	11.4%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	88.6%
Grade 7	5.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.8%	94.3%
Grade 8	8.8%	3.5%	3.0%	2.3%	91.2%
Grade 9	12.2%	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	87.8%
Grade 10	13.4%	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%	86.6%
Grade 11	15.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.4%	84.3%
Grade 12	15.6%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	84.4%
Cocaine/Crack	5.9%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	94.1%
Grade 7	3.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%	97.0%
Grade 8	4.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	95.4%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	93.7%
Grade 10	6.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	93.2%
Grade 11	7.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.7%	92.6%
Grade 12	9.1%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	90.9%

Table B10: Students Who Lived with Both Parents, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	94.5%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	97.6%
Grade 8	4.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	95.9%
Grade 9	5.8%	2.1%	1.9%	1.8%	94.2%
Grade 10	6.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	93.5%
Grade 11	7.1%	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	92.9%
Grade 12	8.7%	3.0%	2.6%	3.2%	91.3%
Crack	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 7	1.5%	*%	0.5%	0.5%	98.5%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 10	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 11	1.9%	0.5%	*%	1.0%	98.1%
Grade 12	2.3%	*%	0.8%	1.0%	97.7%
Hallucinogens	6.4%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	93.6%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.7%	93.7%
Grade 10	7.9%	2.3%	3.0%	2.6%	92.1%
Grade 11	9.6%	2.3%	3.8%	3.4%	90.4%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.0%	3.6%	4.7%	88.7%
Uppers	6.8%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	93.2%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	97.9%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	95.7%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	93.2%
Grade 10	9.1%	2.8%	3.1%	3.2%	90.9%
Grade 11	9.8%	2.8%	3.3%	3.7%	90.2%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.3%	3.3%	4.7%	88.7%
Downers	4.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	*%	*%	98.4%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	96.9%
Grade 9	5.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 10	6.2%	1.9%	2.4%	1.9%	93.8%
Grade 11	6.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.3%	93.7%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.1%	2.5%	3.1%	92.3%
Steroids	2.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	*%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 9	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 10	1.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	98.1%
Grade 11	2.2%	0.7%	*%	1.2%	97.8%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.8%
Ecstasy	4.6%	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%	95.4%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	*%	*%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	97.2%
Grade 9	4.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	95.4%
Grade 10	5.7%	1.6%	2.2%	1.9%	94.3%
Grade 11	7.0%	1.6%	2.5%	2.9%	93.0%
Grade 12	8.2%	1.5%	2.9%	3.8%	91.8%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B11: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Not Living with Both Parents, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	61.6%	29.7%	13.7%	18.3%	38.4%
Grade 7	50.1%	21.6%	13.9%	14.6%	49.9%
Grade 8	61.2%	28.2%	15.2%	17.8%	38.8%
Grade 9	64.3%	31.9%	14.1%	18.3%	35.7%
Grade 10	65.0%	32.4%	13.4%	19.1%	35.0%
Grade 11	66.2%	31.6%	13.2%	21.4%	33.8%
Grade 12	65.7%	34.7%	11.0%	20.1%	34.3%
Alcohol	80.2%	41.2%	22.5%	16.5%	19.8%
Grade 7	65.9%	28.0%	19.9%	18.0%	34.1%
Grade 8	76.7%	37.3%	22.7%	16.7%	23.3%
Grade 9	83.0%	43.0%	22.3%	17.7%	17.0%
Grade 10	84.3%	45.4%	23.9%	15.0%	15.7%
Grade 11	87.3%	46.9%	24.3%	16.1%	12.7%
Grade 12	89.0%	52.3%	22.8%	13.9%	11.0%
Inhalants #	22.3%	5.6%	6.6%	10.0%	77.7%
Grade 7	24.7%	9.2%	7.7%	7.8%	75.3%
Grade 8	27.5%	8.4%	8.6%	10.5%	72.5%
Grade 9	24.2%	5.0%	7.5%	11.6%	75.8%
Grade 10	20.3%	4.2%	5.7%	10.4%	79.7%
Grade 11	17.2%	2.7%	4.7%	9.7%	82.8%
Grade 12	15.7%	2.4%	3.6%	9.7%	84.3%
Any Illicit Drug	42.3%	22.9%	10.5%	9.0%	57.7%
Grade 7	26.4%	14.5%	6.3%	5.5%	73.6%
Grade 8	37.5%	21.2%	9.9%	6.5%	62.5%
Grade 9	47.7%	27.4%	11.0%	9.3%	52.3%
Grade 10	48.3%	26.4%	11.8%	10.0%	51.7%
Grade 11	48.6%	24.8%	11.8%	12.0%	51.4%
Grade 12	49.5%	23.2%	13.6%	12.7%	50.5%
Marijuana	39.9%	20.9%	10.2%	8.8%	60.1%
Grade 7	23.5%	12.7%	5.8%	5.0%	76.5%
Grade 8	34.9%	19.1%	9.5%	6.3%	65.1%
Grade 9	45.6%	25.5%	10.8%	9.2%	54.4%
Grade 10	45.6%	24.1%	11.6%	10.0%	54.4%
Grade 11	46.5%	23.2%	11.7%	11.7%	53.5%
Grade 12	47.7%	21.2%	13.7%	12.8%	52.3%
Marijuana Only ##	19.2%	7.7%	5.5%	6.0%	80.8%
Grade 7	11.9%	5.4%	3.1%	3.5%	88.1%
Grade 8	16.0%	6.9%	4.8%	4.3%	84.0%
Grade 9	21.7%	9.4%	5.7%	6.6%	78.3%
Grade 10	21.7%	9.1%	6.2%	6.3%	78.3%
Grade 11	24.0%	9.2%	6.5%	8.3%	76.0%
Grade 12	22.2%	6.2%	7.5%	8.5%	77.8%
Cocaine/Crack	9.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	90.9%
Grade 7	4.6%	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	95.4%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.5%	92.7%
Grade 9	10.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	89.3%
Grade 10	10.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	89.7%
Grade 11	10.2%	3.1%	3.6%	3.5%	89.8%
Grade 12	13.0%	4.4%	4.2%	4.5%	87.0%

Table B11: Students Not Living with Both Parents, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	8.5%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	91.5%
Grade 7	3.8%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	96.2%
Grade 8	6.6%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 9	10.0%	3.4%	3.2%	3.4%	90.0%
Grade 10	9.8%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	90.2%
Grade 11	9.9%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	90.1%
Grade 12	12.7%	4.2%	4.0%	4.5%	87.3%
Crack	3.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%	96.9%
Grade 9	3.8%	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%	96.2%
Grade 10	2.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	97.1%
Grade 11	2.8%	*%	0.9%	1.4%	97.2%
Grade 12	2.9%	*%	1.0%	1.5%	97.1%
Hallucinogens	9.2%	3.1%	3.2%	2.9%	90.8%
Grade 7	3.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	97.0%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.1%	2.3%	1.7%	94.0%
Grade 9	10.5%	4.3%	3.4%	2.8%	89.5%
Grade 10	12.1%	4.1%	3.9%	4.1%	87.9%
Grade 11	11.5%	3.3%	4.5%	3.7%	88.5%
Grade 12	14.6%	4.3%	4.9%	5.5%	85.4%
Uppers	9.7%	3.1%	3.4%	3.2%	90.3%
Grade 7	3.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	96.1%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.8%	2.6%	1.9%	92.7%
Grade 9	10.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.2%	89.5%
Grade 10	13.4%	4.1%	4.5%	4.8%	86.6%
Grade 11	12.1%	3.3%	4.4%	4.4%	87.9%
Grade 12	13.4%	3.7%	4.7%	5.1%	86.6%
Downers	7.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	93.0%
Grade 7	3.1%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	96.9%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.2%	1.5%	1.4%	94.9%
Grade 9	8.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	92.0%
Grade 10	9.0%	2.6%	3.2%	3.2%	91.0%
Grade 11	8.6%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%	91.4%
Grade 12	9.9%	3.4%	2.8%	3.6%	90.1%
Steroids	2.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	97.7%
Grade 7	2.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	97.7%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 10	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.5%	0.9%	*%	1.3%	97.5%
Grade 12	2.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	97.5%
Ecstasy	6.7%	1.9%	2.4%	2.4%	93.3%
Grade 7	2.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	97.7%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.5%	1.7%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 9	7.3%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	92.7%
Grade 10	8.5%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%	91.5%
Grade 11	8.3%	1.7%	2.7%	4.0%	91.7%
Grade 12	11.5%	2.3%	4.4%	4.8%	88.5%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B12: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults For Substance Abuse Problems, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	52.4%	24.0%	12.4%	16.0%	47.6%
Grade 7	37.4%	14.4%	11.0%	12.0%	62.6%
Grade 8	47.8%	19.4%	13.4%	15.1%	52.2%
Grade 9	55.1%	25.2%	13.5%	16.4%	44.9%
Grade 10	57.8%	27.8%	12.9%	17.2%	42.2%
Grade 11	59.8%	29.5%	12.0%	18.3%	40.2%
Grade 12	62.0%	32.4%	11.2%	18.4%	38.0%
Alcohol	71.1%	35.4%	20.6%	15.1%	28.9%
Grade 7	52.1%	20.3%	16.6%	15.2%	47.9%
Grade 8	64.6%	28.9%	20.0%	15.8%	35.4%
Grade 9	74.6%	36.3%	21.8%	16.6%	25.4%
Grade 10	77.6%	40.4%	22.7%	14.6%	22.4%
Grade 11	81.1%	44.5%	22.5%	14.1%	18.9%
Grade 12	84.0%	50.1%	20.7%	13.2%	16.0%
Inhalants #	17.3%	4.2%	5.0%	8.1%	82.7%
Grade 7	18.5%	6.5%	5.7%	6.3%	81.5%
Grade 8	20.8%	6.2%	6.6%	8.0%	79.2%
Grade 9	18.5%	3.9%	5.5%	9.2%	81.5%
Grade 10	16.5%	3.2%	4.8%	8.6%	83.5%
Grade 11	13.9%	2.2%	3.4%	8.3%	86.1%
Grade 12	12.6%	1.7%	2.5%	8.4%	87.4%
Any Illicit Drug	30.0%	15.2%	8.0%	6.8%	70.0%
Grade 7	15.1%	7.7%	4.0%	3.4%	84.9%
Grade 8	23.8%	12.7%	6.7%	4.4%	76.2%
Grade 9	33.1%	17.7%	8.5%	6.9%	66.9%
Grade 10	35.8%	18.1%	9.5%	8.2%	64.2%
Grade 11	38.7%	18.6%	10.1%	10.0%	61.3%
Grade 12	39.7%	18.7%	11.0%	10.0%	60.3%
Marijuana	27.7%	13.6%	7.5%	6.5%	72.3%
Grade 7	13.2%	6.5%	3.5%	3.1%	86.8%
Grade 8	21.0%	11.0%	6.0%	4.0%	79.0%
Grade 9	30.8%	16.1%	7.9%	6.8%	69.2%
Grade 10	33.0%	16.2%	9.0%	7.7%	67.0%
Grade 11	36.4%	17.1%	9.8%	9.5%	63.6%
Grade 12	37.8%	17.0%	10.8%	10.1%	62.2%
Marijuana Only ##	13.3%	4.9%	4.0%	4.4%	86.7%
Grade 7	6.7%	2.8%	1.8%	2.2%	93.3%
Grade 8	10.0%	4.1%	3.2%	2.7%	90.0%
Grade 9	14.8%	5.8%	4.4%	4.7%	85.2%
Grade 10	15.6%	5.7%	4.9%	5.0%	84.4%
Grade 11	17.9%	6.1%	5.2%	6.6%	82.1%
Grade 12	17.7%	5.5%	5.7%	6.6%	82.3%
Cocaine/Crack	5.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	94.1%
Grade 7	2.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.5%	95.7%
Grade 9	6.4%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	93.6%
Grade 10	7.0%	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%	93.0%
Grade 11	7.6%	2.2%	2.6%	2.8%	92.4%
Grade 12	9.5%	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	90.5%

Table B12: Students Who Would Seek Help from Adults, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	5.6%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	94.4%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	94.0%
Grade 10	6.7%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	93.3%
Grade 11	7.3%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	92.7%
Grade 12	9.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.4%	90.8%
Crack	1.8%	*%	0.6%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.2%	*%	*%	*%	98.8%
Grade 8	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	98.3%
Grade 9	2.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 10	1.9%	*%	0.6%	0.9%	98.1%
Grade 11	1.8%	*%	0.5%	0.9%	98.2%
Grade 12	2.0%	*%	0.7%	1.0%	98.0%
Hallucinogens	6.4%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	93.6%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	96.5%
Grade 9	6.7%	2.5%	2.4%	1.8%	93.3%
Grade 10	8.4%	2.4%	3.0%	3.0%	91.6%
Grade 11	9.3%	2.2%	3.7%	3.3%	90.7%
Grade 12	11.2%	3.0%	3.6%	4.6%	88.8%
Uppers	6.9%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	93.1%
Grade 7	2.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	98.0%
Grade 8	4.3%	1.7%	1.6%	1.0%	95.7%
Grade 9	7.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.2%	92.9%
Grade 10	9.7%	2.7%	3.3%	3.6%	90.3%
Grade 11	9.7%	2.7%	3.3%	3.7%	90.3%
Grade 12	10.8%	2.7%	3.6%	4.6%	89.2%
Downers	4.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.5%	0.6%	*%	*%	98.5%
Grade 8	3.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	96.9%
Grade 9	5.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	94.9%
Grade 10	6.3%	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	93.7%
Grade 11	6.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	93.6%
Grade 12	7.7%	2.3%	2.4%	3.0%	92.3%
Steroids	1.8%	*%	*%	0.8%	98.2%
Grade 7	1.6%	0.6%	*%	0.5%	98.4%
Grade 8	1.8%	*%	0.6%	0.7%	98.2%
Grade 9	1.6%	0.5%	*%	0.7%	98.4%
Grade 10	1.7%	*%	0.5%	0.8%	98.3%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.5%	*%	1.2%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	97.9%
Ecstasy	4.7%	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%	95.3%
Grade 7	1.4%	0.6%	*%	*%	98.6%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.7%	97.3%
Grade 9	4.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	95.2%
Grade 10	6.1%	1.5%	2.3%	2.2%	93.9%
Grade 11	6.6%	1.4%	2.4%	2.9%	93.4%
Grade 12	8.7%	1.5%	3.2%	4.0%	91.3%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B13: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults For Substance Abuse Problems, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	73.6%	42.0%	17.1%	14.5%	26.4%
Grade 7	68.2%	36.5%	17.6%	14.2%	31.8%
Grade 8	73.0%	40.7%	19.5%	12.9%	27.0%
Grade 9	74.0%	42.2%	17.2%	14.6%	26.0%
Grade 10	75.4%	43.7%	16.8%	15.0%	24.6%
Grade 11	75.3%	43.9%	16.0%	15.3%	24.7%
Grade 12	77.5%	48.0%	14.1%	15.4%	22.5%
Alcohol	86.6%	53.0%	21.8%	11.8%	13.4%
Grade 7	77.0%	40.3%	21.6%	15.2%	23.0%
Grade 8	83.8%	49.9%	22.1%	11.8%	16.2%
Grade 9	87.8%	53.0%	22.2%	12.6%	12.2%
Grade 10	89.3%	56.5%	22.3%	10.5%	10.7%
Grade 11	92.9%	60.4%	21.9%	10.6%	7.1%
Grade 12	92.9%	64.6%	20.2%	8.1%	7.1%
Inhalants #	33.2%	9.6%	10.1%	13.5%	66.8%
Grade 7	42.4%	16.9%	13.7%	11.8%	57.6%
Grade 8	39.9%	14.3%	11.5%	14.1%	60.1%
Grade 9	35.3%	9.1%	11.7%	14.5%	64.7%
Grade 10	26.6%	5.6%	7.8%	13.2%	73.4%
Grade 11	23.9%	3.5%	6.8%	13.6%	76.1%
Grade 12	24.1%	4.1%	6.1%	14.0%	75.9%
Any Illicit Drug	50.5%	29.5%	12.9%	8.0%	49.5%
Grade 7	35.5%	21.9%	8.5%	5.1%	64.5%
Grade 8	46.7%	26.4%	12.8%	7.4%	53.3%
Grade 9	54.3%	33.3%	12.9%	8.0%	45.7%
Grade 10	54.7%	32.6%	13.7%	8.4%	45.3%
Grade 11	57.6%	31.3%	17.1%	9.2%	42.4%
Grade 12	59.0%	32.9%	14.3%	11.8%	41.0%
Marijuana	46.2%	26.3%	12.2%	7.7%	53.8%
Grade 7	29.7%	18.7%	6.9%	4.1%	70.3%
Grade 8	42.1%	23.3%	12.0%	6.9%	57.9%
Grade 9	50.1%	30.1%	12.4%	7.6%	49.9%
Grade 10	50.7%	29.0%	13.1%	8.6%	49.3%
Grade 11	54.3%	28.5%	16.1%	9.7%	45.7%
Grade 12	56.1%	29.9%	14.7%	11.5%	43.9%
Marijuana Only ##	17.6%	7.5%	5.7%	4.3%	82.4%
Grade 7	11.9%	5.9%	3.5%	2.5%	88.1%
Grade 8	15.8%	6.4%	5.4%	4.0%	84.2%
Grade 9	18.9%	8.9%	5.7%	4.3%	81.1%
Grade 10	20.4%	9.0%	6.4%	5.0%	79.6%
Grade 11	21.5%	8.8%	8.2%	4.5%	78.5%
Grade 12	18.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.8%	81.1%
Cocaine/Crack	11.5%	4.3%	3.9%	3.4%	88.5%
Grade 7	7.9%	3.3%	3.0%	1.6%	92.1%
Grade 8	10.1%	3.5%	3.5%	3.2%	89.9%
Grade 9	12.9%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	87.1%
Grade 10	12.1%	4.4%	4.2%	3.5%	87.9%
Grade 11	12.9%	4.7%	4.0%	4.2%	87.1%
Grade 12	14.7%	5.9%	4.6%	4.2%	85.3%

Table B13: Students Who Would Not Seek Help from Adults, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	10.4%	3.8%	3.5%	3.0%	89.6%
Grade 7	6.2%	2.5%	2.4%	1.3%	93.8%
Grade 8	8.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.6%	91.3%
Grade 9	11.7%	4.2%	3.9%	3.6%	88.3%
Grade 10	11.3%	3.9%	4.0%	3.4%	88.7%
Grade 11	12.1%	4.6%	3.8%	3.8%	87.9%
Grade 12	13.8%	5.6%	4.1%	4.1%	86.2%
Crack	4.9%	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	95.1%
Grade 7	5.1%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%	94.9%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	94.7%
Grade 9	5.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	94.2%
Grade 10	3.7%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	96.3%
Grade 11	4.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.9%	95.8%
Grade 12	4.4%	0.9%	2.1%	1.4%	95.6%
Hallucinogens	13.8%	5.3%	4.8%	3.7%	86.2%
Grade 7	6.7%	3.0%	2.4%	1.4%	93.3%
Grade 8	10.5%	4.1%	3.7%	2.6%	89.5%
Grade 9	15.0%	6.7%	4.8%	3.4%	85.0%
Grade 10	16.4%	6.5%	5.5%	4.3%	83.6%
Grade 11	17.3%	5.4%	6.5%	5.4%	82.7%
Grade 12	20.4%	6.6%	7.0%	6.8%	79.6%
Uppers	14.5%	5.7%	4.9%	4.0%	85.5%
Grade 7	7.8%	4.0%	2.3%	1.5%	92.2%
Grade 8	11.4%	4.1%	4.0%	3.3%	88.6%
Grade 9	14.6%	6.0%	4.9%	3.7%	85.4%
Grade 10	17.9%	7.1%	6.0%	4.8%	82.1%
Grade 11	17.8%	5.0%	7.3%	5.4%	82.2%
Grade 12	21.5%	9.1%	5.8%	6.5%	78.5%
Downers	10.4%	3.9%	3.5%	3.0%	89.6%
Grade 7	5.8%	3.0%	1.6%	1.1%	94.2%
Grade 8	7.9%	3.7%	2.1%	2.1%	92.1%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.2%	88.2%
Grade 10	13.1%	4.1%	5.5%	3.6%	86.9%
Grade 11	12.2%	3.5%	4.0%	4.6%	87.8%
Grade 12	13.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	86.5%
Steroids	3.3%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	96.7%
Grade 7	4.5%	1.9%	0.9%	1.7%	95.5%
Grade 8	3.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	96.4%
Grade 9	2.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.9%	97.1%
Grade 10	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	97.1%
Grade 11	2.3%	0.7%	*%	1.2%	97.7%
Grade 12	3.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.8%	96.9%
Ecstasy	9.6%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	90.4%
Grade 7	4.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.6%	95.4%
Grade 8	7.3%	2.4%	3.1%	1.8%	92.7%
Grade 9	9.8%	4.2%	2.8%	2.8%	90.2%
Grade 10	11.3%	3.3%	4.5%	3.5%	88.7%
Grade 11	13.1%	3.0%	3.6%	6.4%	86.9%
Grade 12	14.2%	3.3%	4.9%	5.9%	85.8%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B14: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Living in School District Three Years or Less, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	56.5%	27.0%	12.3%	17.2%	43.5%
Grade 7	43.2%	18.2%	11.6%	13.3%	56.8%
Grade 8	54.7%	25.1%	13.4%	16.2%	45.3%
Grade 9	59.0%	29.1%	13.2%	16.7%	41.0%
Grade 10	60.4%	29.7%	12.2%	18.5%	39.6%
Grade 11	60.9%	30.4%	11.8%	18.6%	39.1%
Grade 12	65.5%	32.6%	10.7%	22.2%	34.5%
Alcohol	73.8%	36.5%	20.5%	16.8%	26.2%
Grade 7	57.7%	24.2%	16.7%	16.7%	42.3%
Grade 8	70.4%	32.7%	20.7%	17.0%	29.6%
Grade 9	75.7%	37.5%	19.9%	18.3%	24.3%
Grade 10	78.9%	41.8%	21.0%	16.0%	21.1%
Grade 11	81.7%	42.2%	23.7%	15.9%	18.3%
Grade 12	85.1%	46.0%	22.7%	16.3%	14.9%
Inhalants #	21.7%	5.4%	6.3%	10.0%	78.3%
Grade 7	23.3%	8.4%	7.0%	7.9%	76.7%
Grade 8	26.0%	7.6%	8.4%	10.0%	74.0%
Grade 9	23.9%	5.0%	7.4%	11.5%	76.1%
Grade 10	20.1%	4.4%	5.9%	9.8%	79.9%
Grade 11	16.9%	2.4%	4.4%	10.1%	83.1%
Grade 12	16.6%	2.5%	3.0%	11.1%	83.4%
Any Illicit Drug	36.4%	19.3%	9.0%	8.1%	63.6%
Grade 7	21.3%	11.5%	5.0%	4.8%	78.7%
Grade 8	32.4%	17.7%	8.2%	6.4%	67.6%
Grade 9	40.6%	22.5%	9.8%	8.3%	59.4%
Grade 10	42.0%	22.4%	10.6%	9.0%	58.0%
Grade 11	42.5%	22.1%	10.3%	10.1%	57.5%
Grade 12	44.1%	20.4%	11.4%	12.4%	55.9%
Marijuana	33.9%	17.5%	8.6%	7.8%	66.1%
Grade 7	18.6%	9.9%	4.6%	4.1%	81.4%
Grade 8	29.5%	15.8%	7.7%	6.0%	70.5%
Grade 9	38.2%	20.6%	9.5%	8.2%	61.8%
Grade 10	39.4%	20.7%	9.8%	8.9%	60.6%
Grade 11	40.1%	20.7%	9.9%	9.5%	59.9%
Grade 12	42.0%	18.5%	11.6%	11.9%	58.0%
Marijuana Only ##	15.0%	5.8%	4.2%	5.0%	85.0%
Grade 7	8.9%	3.8%	2.4%	2.8%	91.1%
Grade 8	13.7%	5.7%	3.8%	4.2%	86.3%
Grade 9	16.4%	6.6%	4.6%	5.2%	83.6%
Grade 10	16.9%	6.8%	4.7%	5.3%	83.1%
Grade 11	18.5%	7.0%	5.1%	6.4%	81.5%
Grade 12	17.5%	4.9%	5.4%	7.2%	82.5%
Cocaine/Crack	8.3%	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%	91.7%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	96.0%
Grade 8	6.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%	93.8%
Grade 9	9.8%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	90.2%
Grade 10	10.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%	90.0%
Grade 11	9.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.8%	90.5%
Grade 12	11.7%	4.0%	3.5%	4.2%	88.3%

Table B14: Students In School District Three Years or Less, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	7.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 8	5.6%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	94.4%
Grade 9	9.1%	2.9%	3.1%	3.1%	90.9%
Grade 10	9.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.5%	90.5%
Grade 11	9.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.7%	91.0%
Grade 12	11.3%	3.9%	3.3%	4.1%	88.7%
Crack	3.0%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%	97.0%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	97.8%
Grade 8	2.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	97.3%
Grade 9	3.9%	0.9%	1.1%	1.9%	96.1%
Grade 10	3.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	97.0%
Grade 11	2.8%	0.6%	0.8%	1.5%	97.2%
Grade 12	3.0%	*%	0.9%	1.7%	97.0%
Hallucinogens	8.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	91.5%
Grade 7	2.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%	94.8%
Grade 9	9.5%	3.7%	2.8%	3.0%	90.5%
Grade 10	11.0%	3.4%	3.9%	3.8%	89.0%
Grade 11	11.3%	2.9%	4.5%	3.9%	88.7%
Grade 12	14.6%	3.2%	4.9%	6.5%	85.4%
Uppers	8.7%	2.7%	2.8%	3.2%	91.3%
Grade 7	3.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%	96.8%
Grade 8	6.0%	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	94.0%
Grade 9	9.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	90.6%
Grade 10	11.8%	3.6%	3.8%	4.3%	88.2%
Grade 11	11.4%	3.6%	3.3%	4.5%	88.6%
Grade 12	13.2%	2.9%	4.4%	6.0%	86.8%
Downers	6.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 7	2.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	97.4%
Grade 8	4.4%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	95.6%
Grade 9	7.7%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	92.3%
Grade 10	8.3%	2.4%	3.0%	2.8%	91.7%
Grade 11	8.3%	2.6%	2.4%	3.3%	91.7%
Grade 12	9.5%	2.4%	2.7%	4.3%	90.5%
Steroids	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.8%	0.7%	*%	0.6%	98.2%
Grade 8	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 9	2.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	97.9%
Grade 10	2.0%	*%	0.6%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 11	3.2%	0.7%	*%	2.0%	96.8%
Grade 12	2.2%	0.7%	*%	1.1%	97.8%
Ecstasy	6.0%	1.6%	2.1%	2.3%	94.0%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.9%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	96.1%
Grade 9	6.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.4%	93.4%
Grade 10	7.3%	1.9%	2.7%	2.7%	92.7%
Grade 11	8.1%	1.8%	2.8%	3.6%	91.9%
Grade 12	10.2%	1.5%	4.1%	4.7%	89.8%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Table B15: Prevalence and Recency of Substance Use, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students Living in School District More Than Three Years, 1996

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Tobacco	54.6%	25.8%	13.3%	15.6%	45.4%
Grade 7	40.4%	16.5%	11.9%	12.0%	59.6%
Grade 8	50.7%	21.6%	14.6%	14.5%	49.3%
Grade 9	57.3%	26.9%	14.2%	16.2%	42.7%
Grade 10	59.9%	29.6%	13.9%	16.5%	40.1%
Grade 11	61.7%	30.9%	12.5%	18.2%	38.3%
Grade 12	62.9%	33.8%	11.8%	17.3%	37.1%
Alcohol	73.1%	37.6%	20.9%	14.5%	26.9%
Grade 7	55.8%	22.5%	17.8%	15.5%	44.2%
Grade 8	66.9%	31.2%	20.6%	15.1%	33.1%
Grade 9	76.4%	38.6%	22.2%	15.6%	23.6%
Grade 10	79.0%	42.2%	22.9%	13.9%	21.0%
Grade 11	82.5%	47.1%	21.8%	13.5%	17.5%
Grade 12	84.6%	51.8%	20.3%	12.4%	15.4%
Inhalants #	19.0%	4.9%	5.6%	8.5%	81.0%
Grade 7	21.5%	8.0%	6.8%	6.7%	78.5%
Grade 8	22.9%	7.3%	7.2%	8.4%	77.1%
Grade 9	20.2%	4.7%	5.8%	9.6%	79.8%
Grade 10	17.5%	3.3%	5.2%	9.0%	82.5%
Grade 11	15.0%	2.4%	4.0%	8.5%	85.0%
Grade 12	13.9%	2.1%	3.0%	8.7%	86.1%
Any Illicit Drug	32.6%	17.0%	8.7%	6.9%	67.4%
Grade 7	17.8%	9.4%	4.7%	3.7%	82.2%
Grade 8	26.5%	14.6%	7.5%	4.4%	73.5%
Grade 9	35.9%	19.8%	9.2%	6.9%	64.1%
Grade 10	37.8%	19.7%	9.8%	8.3%	62.2%
Grade 11	41.1%	19.8%	11.3%	10.1%	58.9%
Grade 12	42.2%	20.5%	11.5%	10.1%	57.8%
Marijuana	30.0%	15.1%	8.3%	6.6%	70.0%
Grade 7	15.4%	7.9%	4.1%	3.4%	84.6%
Grade 8	23.5%	12.7%	6.8%	4.1%	76.5%
Grade 9	33.4%	17.9%	8.7%	6.8%	66.6%
Grade 10	34.8%	17.5%	9.6%	7.7%	65.2%
Grade 11	38.7%	18.0%	10.8%	9.8%	61.3%
Grade 12	40.2%	18.5%	11.4%	10.2%	59.8%
Marijuana Only ##	14.1%	5.4%	4.4%	4.3%	85.9%
Grade 7	7.6%	3.3%	2.0%	2.2%	92.4%
Grade 8	10.5%	4.4%	3.6%	2.5%	89.5%
Grade 9	15.8%	6.5%	4.7%	4.6%	84.2%
Grade 10	16.5%	6.3%	5.1%	5.1%	83.5%
Grade 11	19.0%	6.6%	5.8%	6.5%	81.0%
Grade 12	18.1%	5.6%	6.0%	6.5%	81.9%
Cocaine/Crack	6.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	93.3%
Grade 7	3.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	96.7%
Grade 8	5.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 9	7.2%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	92.8%
Grade 10	7.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	92.6%
Grade 11	8.1%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	91.9%
Grade 12	10.4%	3.5%	3.2%	3.7%	89.7%

Table B15: Students Living In School District More Than Three Years, 1996 (Cont.)

	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Cocaine	6.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	93.8%
Grade 7	2.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	97.2%
Grade 8	4.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	95.2%
Grade 9	6.8%	2.5%	2.2%	2.1%	93.2%
Grade 10	7.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	93.0%
Grade 11	7.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.4%	92.2%
Grade 12	10.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.6%	90.0%
Crack	2.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	97.8%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	98.3%
Grade 8	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	97.6%
Grade 9	2.6%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	97.4%
Grade 10	2.2%	*%	0.7%	1.0%	97.8%
Grade 11	2.0%	*%	0.6%	1.0%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.4%	*%	0.8%	1.1%	97.6%
Hallucinogens	7.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.2%	93.0%
Grade 7	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	97.8%
Grade 8	4.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	95.5%
Grade 9	7.4%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	92.6%
Grade 10	8.9%	2.8%	3.1%	2.9%	91.1%
Grade 11	9.9%	2.6%	3.9%	3.4%	90.1%
Grade 12	12.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.7%	87.9%
Uppers	7.6%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	92.4%
Grade 7	2.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	97.5%
Grade 8	5.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	94.9%
Grade 9	7.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.2%	92.1%
Grade 10	10.3%	3.1%	3.6%	3.6%	89.7%
Grade 11	10.5%	2.8%	3.9%	3.8%	89.5%
Grade 12	11.9%	3.5%	3.7%	4.6%	88.1%
Downers	5.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.7%	94.7%
Grade 7	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	98.1%
Grade 8	3.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	96.3%
Grade 9	5.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	94.3%
Grade 10	6.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.2%	93.1%
Grade 11	6.7%	1.8%	2.4%	2.5%	93.3%
Grade 12	8.4%	2.6%	2.6%	3.1%	91.6%
Steroids	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 7	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 8	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	97.9%
Grade 9	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	98.1%
Grade 10	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	98.0%
Grade 11	2.0%	0.8%	*%	0.9%	98.0%
Grade 12	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	97.7%
Ecstasy	5.2%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	94.8%
Grade 7	1.7%	0.7%	0.6%	*%	98.3%
Grade 8	3.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	96.8%
Grade 9	5.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%	94.7%
Grade 10	6.5%	1.8%	2.5%	2.3%	93.5%
Grade 11	7.2%	1.6%	2.5%	3.2%	92.8%
Grade 12	9.3%	1.9%	3.4%	4.1%	90.7%

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

* Less than 0.5%

Appendix C: Alcohol Tables

Table C1: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question,
"How Often Do you Normally Use...?", 1996

Beer?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	44.1%	55.9%	6.7%	26.3%	12.9%	10.1%
Grade 7	63.6%	36.4%	4.5%	14.8%	8.4%	8.7%
Grade 8	50.6%	49.4%	5.7%	22.1%	11.8%	9.8%
Grade 9	42.1%	57.9%	6.7%	27.3%	13.7%	10.2%
Grade 10	37.4%	62.6%	7.1%	30.8%	14.2%	10.5%
Grade 11	34.0%	66.0%	7.6%	32.3%	15.5%	10.6%
Grade 12	30.9%	69.1%	9.4%	33.9%	14.9%	10.9%

Wine Coolers?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	41.8%	58.2%	4.7%	25.9%	16.5%	11.1%
Grade 7	61.7%	38.3%	4.4%	15.5%	9.4%	9.0%
Grade 8	48.9%	51.1%	5.3%	21.9%	13.3%	10.5%
Grade 9	40.0%	60.0%	5.4%	27.5%	16.3%	10.7%
Grade 10	35.2%	64.8%	4.5%	30.0%	18.4%	11.8%
Grade 11	30.9%	69.1%	4.4%	30.8%	21.4%	12.4%
Grade 12	27.5%	72.5%	3.6%	32.7%	23.2%	13.1%

Wine?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	50.7%	49.3%	3.0%	17.6%	16.2%	12.5%
Grade 7	71.2%	28.8%	2.5%	10.2%	8.3%	7.9%
Grade 8	57.4%	42.6%	3.3%	15.7%	12.7%	10.9%
Grade 9	48.6%	51.4%	3.3%	19.7%	16.3%	12.0%
Grade 10	44.4%	55.6%	2.9%	19.9%	18.9%	13.9%
Grade 11	40.5%	59.5%	3.0%	20.1%	21.2%	15.2%
Grade 12	36.1%	63.9%	2.7%	21.6%	22.9%	16.7%

Liquor?

	Never	Ever	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Rarely
All	52.2%	47.8%	4.3%	22.5%	12.5%	8.4%
Grade 7	76.4%	23.6%	2.8%	9.7%	5.8%	5.2%
Grade 8	62.1%	37.9%	3.9%	16.6%	9.5%	7.9%
Grade 9	50.1%	49.9%	4.9%	23.3%	13.1%	8.7%
Grade 10	43.9%	56.1%	4.8%	27.2%	14.6%	9.5%
Grade 11	38.4%	61.6%	4.8%	30.1%	16.6%	10.0%
Grade 12	34.4%	65.6%	4.7%	32.9%	18.0%	10.0%

Table C2: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "When You Drink the Following Alcoholic Beverages, How Many Do You Usually Have at One Time on Average?", 1996

Beer

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	41.1%	58.9%	18.9%	29.3%	10.7%
Grade 7	57.4%	42.6%	8.7%	23.2%	10.7%
Grade 8	45.9%	54.1%	13.6%	29.1%	11.5%
Grade 9	38.8%	61.2%	19.3%	31.0%	10.9%
Grade 10	35.5%	64.5%	22.9%	31.1%	10.4%
Grade 11	33.6%	66.4%	24.9%	32.0%	9.6%
Grade 12	30.9%	69.1%	28.6%	30.0%	10.5%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	37.6%	62.4%	18.3%	36.0%	8.2%
Grade 7	54.6%	45.4%	11.7%	24.7%	9.0%
Grade 8	43.2%	56.8%	15.5%	32.2%	9.1%
Grade 9	35.0%	65.0%	20.1%	36.4%	8.5%
Grade 10	32.2%	67.8%	20.9%	39.5%	7.4%
Grade 11	29.0%	71.0%	21.4%	42.4%	7.3%
Grade 12	26.6%	73.4%	21.7%	44.7%	7.1%

Wine

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	47.1%	52.9%	8.1%	31.8%	12.9%
Grade 7	64.7%	35.3%	5.2%	19.4%	10.7%
Grade 8	52.1%	47.9%	7.3%	27.9%	12.6%
Grade 9	44.5%	55.5%	9.1%	33.6%	12.9%
Grade 10	41.7%	58.3%	9.6%	35.3%	13.3%
Grade 11	39.2%	60.8%	9.3%	37.2%	14.3%
Grade 12	35.6%	64.4%	8.6%	41.3%	14.5%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	5 or More	1 to 4	Less than 1
All	48.7%	51.3%	14.2%	27.3%	9.8%
Grade 7	71.6%	28.4%	5.5%	14.4%	8.5%
Grade 8	57.3%	42.7%	9.7%	22.4%	10.6%
Grade 9	46.0%	54.0%	15.3%	28.4%	10.2%
Grade 10	40.8%	59.2%	17.4%	31.7%	10.0%
Grade 11	36.1%	63.9%	18.8%	35.3%	9.8%
Grade 12	32.5%	67.5%	21.6%	36.3%	9.6%

Table C3: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "During the Past Year, How Often Have You Had Five or More Drinks at One Time?", 1996

Beer

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	62.6%	37.4%	5.2%	19.4%	12.8%
Grade 7	77.5%	22.5%	3.3%	9.8%	9.4%
Grade 8	69.1%	30.9%	4.2%	14.7%	12.0%
Grade 9	61.3%	38.7%	5.6%	19.8%	13.3%
Grade 10	57.6%	42.4%	5.6%	23.1%	13.8%
Grade 11	55.1%	44.9%	5.7%	24.8%	14.3%

Wine Coolers

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	60.4%	39.6%	4.3%	19.2%	16.1%
Grade 7	74.2%	25.8%	3.9%	10.9%	11.0%
Grade 8	66.8%	33.2%	4.6%	15.5%	13.0%
Grade 9	58.5%	41.5%	4.9%	20.9%	15.8%
Grade 10	56.1%	43.9%	4.2%	22.3%	17.4%
Grade 12	50.8%	49.2%	3.6%	23.6%	22.1%

Wine

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	67.1%	32.9%	2.6%	12.8%	17.5%
Grade 7	80.6%	19.4%	2.0%	7.3%	10.0%
Grade 8	72.1%	27.9%	2.7%	11.2%	14.0%
Grade 9	64.9%	35.1%	2.9%	14.4%	17.8%
Grade 11	60.8%	39.2%	2.7%	14.2%	22.3%
Grade 12	57.8%	42.2%	2.7%	15.5%	24.0%

Liquor

	Never	Ever	Several Times/Week	Several Times/Month	Less Than Once/Month
All	64.5%	35.5%	4.0%	17.7%	13.9%
Grade 7	82.8%	17.2%	2.4%	7.3%	7.5%
Grade 8	72.7%	27.3%	3.4%	12.5%	11.4%
Grade 10	58.3%	41.7%	4.6%	21.7%	15.5%
Grade 11	55.1%	44.9%	4.4%	23.0%	17.5%
Grade 12	50.7%	49.3%	4.7%	25.4%	19.1%

Appendix D: Inhalant Tables

Table D1: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed, or Inhaled the Following Inhalants for 'Kicks' or to Get 'High'?", 1996

Liquid or spray paint

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	93.0%	7.0%	4.7%	1.8%	*%
Grade 7	92.6%	7.4%	5.1%	2.0%	*%
Grade 8	91.2%	8.8%	6.0%	2.4%	*%
Grade 9	91.8%	8.2%	5.5%	2.2%	0.6%
Grade 10	93.4%	6.6%	4.3%	1.7%	0.5%
Grade 11	95.4%	4.6%	2.9%	1.2%	*%
Grade 12	95.6%	4.4%	3.1%	1.0%	*%

Correction fluid, Liquid Paper

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	90.6%	9.4%	6.9%	2.1%	*%
Grade 7	88.9%	11.1%	8.3%	2.5%	*%
Grade 8	87.4%	12.6%	9.4%	2.8%	*%
Grade 9	89.9%	10.1%	7.5%	2.2%	*%
Grade 10	91.2%	8.8%	6.2%	2.2%	*%
Grade 11	93.8%	6.2%	4.6%	1.3%	*%
Grade 12	94.9%	5.1%	3.6%	1.2%	*%

Gasoline

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	94.5%	5.5%	3.6%	1.5%	*%
Grade 7	93.9%	6.1%	4.2%	1.6%	*%
Grade 8	93.4%	6.6%	4.4%	1.7%	*%
Grade 9	94.0%	6.0%	3.9%	1.7%	*%
Grade 10	94.5%	5.5%	3.4%	1.6%	0.5%
Grade 11	95.8%	4.2%	2.7%	1.2%	*%
Grade 12	96.4%	3.6%	2.2%	1.0%	*%

Freon

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	98.3%	1.7%	1.0%	*%	*%
Grade 7	98.7%	1.3%	0.9%	*%	*%
Grade 8	98.5%	1.5%	1.1%	*%	*%
Grade 9	98.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.6%	*%
Grade 10	98.2%	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	*%
Grade 11	98.4%	1.6%	1.1%	*%	*%
Grade 12	98.1%	1.9%	1.1%	0.5%	*%

Poppers, Locker Room, Rush, Medusa, Whippets, CO2

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	96.9%	3.1%	1.8%	0.9%	*%
Grade 7	98.2%	1.8%	1.3%	*%	*%
Grade 8	97.8%	2.2%	1.5%	0.5%	*%
Grade 9	97.2%	2.8%	1.7%	0.8%	*%
Grade 10	96.8%	3.2%	1.8%	1.1%	*%
Grade 11	95.7%	4.3%	2.2%	1.5%	0.5%
Grade 12	94.9%	5.1%	2.4%	1.8%	1.0%

* Less than 0.5%

Table D1: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed, or Inhaled the Following Inhalants for 'Kicks' or to Get 'High'?", 1996 (Cont.)

Shoe shine, Texas Shine

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	98.8%	1.2%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 7	98.2%	1.8%	1.3%	*%	*%
Grade 8	98.6%	1.4%	1.0%	*%	*%
Grade 9	98.6%	1.4%	0.9%	*%	*%
Grade 10	99.1%	0.9%	0.6%	*%	*%
Grade 11	99.3%	0.7%	*%	*%	*%
Grade 12	99.4%	0.6%	*%	*%	*%

Glue

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	94.7%	5.3%	4.0%	1.0%	*%
Grade 7	92.7%	7.3%	5.7%	1.3%	*%
Grade 8	92.9%	7.1%	5.6%	1.2%	*%
Grade 9	94.7%	5.3%	4.0%	1.1%	*%
Grade 10	95.5%	4.5%	3.3%	1.0%	*%
Grade 11	96.6%	3.4%	2.6%	0.6%	*%
Grade 12	97.3%	2.7%	1.8%	0.6%	*%

Paint or lacquer thinner, toluene, or other solvents

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	94.9%	5.1%	3.7%	1.1%	*%
Grade 7	94.3%	5.7%	4.3%	1.2%	*%
Grade 8	93.4%	6.6%	5.0%	1.4%	*%
Grade 9	93.9%	6.1%	4.3%	1.4%	*%
Grade 10	95.4%	4.6%	3.2%	1.1%	*%
Grade 11	96.5%	3.5%	2.5%	0.8%	*%
Grade 12	97.0%	3.0%	2.0%	0.7%	*%

Octane booster

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	97.9%	2.1%	1.1%	0.6%	*%
Grade 7	97.9%	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%	*%
Grade 8	97.6%	2.4%	1.4%	0.7%	*%
Grade 9	97.2%	2.8%	1.6%	0.9%	*%
Grade 10	98.2%	1.8%	0.9%	0.6%	*%
Grade 11	98.6%	1.4%	0.7%	*%	*%
Grade 12	98.7%	1.3%	0.6%	*%	*%

Other sprays (Pam, hair spray, etc.)

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	96.5%	3.5%	2.5%	0.8%	*%
Grade 7	94.5%	5.5%	4.0%	1.2%	*%
Grade 8	94.9%	5.1%	3.8%	1.1%	*%
Grade 9	96.4%	3.6%	2.5%	0.8%	*%
Grade 10	97.6%	2.4%	1.6%	0.5%	*%
Grade 11	98.4%	1.6%	1.0%	*%	*%
Grade 12	98.6%	1.4%	0.8%	*%	*%

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* Less than 0.5%

Table D1: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many Times (If Any) Have You Ever Sniffed, Huffed, or Inhaled the Following Inhalants for 'Kicks' or to Get 'High'?", 1996 (Cont.)

Other inhalants

	Never	Ever	1-2 Times	3-19 Times	20+ Times
All	92.2%	7.8%	4.7%	2.3%	0.9%
Grade 7	90.2%	9.8%	6.2%	2.7%	0.9%
Grade 8	89.3%	10.7%	6.8%	2.9%	1.0%
Grade 9	91.3%	8.7%	4.9%	2.8%	1.0%
Grade 10	93.4%	6.6%	3.9%	1.9%	0.8%
Grade 11	95.1%	4.9%	2.7%	1.4%	0.8%
Grade 12	96.1%	3.9%	2.0%	1.2%	0.7%

* Less than 0.5%

Appendix E: Problem Indicator Tables

Table E1: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?", 1996

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Never Heard of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	1.0%	19.0%	24.0%	19.2%	24.1%	12.8%
Grade 7	1.5%	38.1%	28.6%	14.7%	11.1%	6.1%
Grade 8	1.0%	24.9%	28.6%	18.4%	17.7%	9.3%
Grade 9	1.1%	15.3%	24.0%	20.8%	25.1%	13.6%
Grade 10	0.6%	12.1%	21.6%	21.3%	29.3%	15.1%
Grade 11	1.0%	9.8%	19.5%	20.5%	32.2%	16.8%
Grade 12	0.7%	8.4%	18.4%	20.0%	34.2%	18.3%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?

	Never Heard of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	2.9%	74.2%	14.8%	5.2%	2.0%	0.8%
Grade 7	3.6%	71.9%	14.5%	5.8%	2.9%	1.2%
Grade 8	3.1%	68.5%	17.8%	6.6%	2.9%	1.1%
Grade 9	3.3%	71.3%	16.2%	6.1%	2.2%	1.0%
Grade 10	2.5%	75.8%	15.0%	4.8%	1.4%	0.5%
Grade 11	2.7%	79.9%	12.4%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
Grade 12	2.1%	82.6%	11.1%	3.1%	0.8%	0.3%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard of	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	1.8%	41.2%	21.4%	14.2%	14.0%	7.4%
Grade 7	2.7%	61.6%	16.4%	7.8%	6.9%	4.5%
Grade 8	1.8%	47.2%	20.5%	11.5%	12.3%	6.7%
Grade 9	1.9%	36.0%	21.0%	15.0%	15.9%	10.2%
Grade 10	1.2%	34.7%	22.7%	16.6%	16.9%	8.0%
Grade 11	1.5%	32.7%	23.6%	18.0%	16.5%	7.6%
Grade 12	1.2%	31.6%	25.6%	18.6%	16.0%	7.0%

Table E2: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "About How Many of Your Close Friends Use the Following Substances?", 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	None					Most/All				
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	13.5%	14.6%	17.3%	18.8%	20.0%	32.8%	41.4%	37.9%	39.5%	36.9%
Grade 7	31.8%	32.3%	36.2%	39.3%	39.6%	14.2%	20.8%	18.0%	18.3%	17.2%
Grade 8	20.6%	19.7%	24.5%	23.5%	25.9%	19.4%	30.3%	25.6%	30.6%	27.0%
Grade 9	9.6%	12.5%	13.9%	15.4%	16.4%	31.9%	42.4%	40.0%	41.9%	38.7%
Grade 10	6.8%	8.5%	9.0%	10.1%	12.7%	40.9%	47.0%	47.0%	48.1%	44.4%
Grade 11	3.3%	6.2%	7.6%	9.8%	10.8%	48.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.2%	49.0%
Grade 12	5.4%	4.6%	6.8%	7.8%	9.1%	48.2%	60.7%	53.9%	56.4%	52.5%

Inhalants (Spray, Glue, Gasoline, etc.)?

	None					Most/All				
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	69.6%	82.8%	81.4%	79.3%	77.1%	3.1%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%
Grade 7	64.2%	82.0%	80.7%	78.0%	75.5%	4.6%	2.4%	2.5%	4.1%	4.1%
Grade 8	65.2%	77.7%	76.6%	73.8%	71.6%	4.1%	2.8%	3.0%	4.1%	4.0%
Grade 9	67.1%	79.5%	79.9%	77.7%	74.6%	4.0%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.2%
Grade 10	73.3%	83.8%	81.6%	79.9%	78.3%	1.7%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%
Grade 11	71.8%	88.2%	83.2%	84.0%	82.6%	1.7%	*%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Grade 12	78.7%	87.7%	88.5%	85.3%	84.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.1%

Marijuana?

	None					Most/All				
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	36.6%	58.4%	61.9%	49.9%	43.0%	11.7%	7.7%	8.2%	16.5%	21.4%
Grade 7	52.2%	73.9%	79.7%	70.3%	64.3%	9.0%	4.8%	4.6%	8.8%	11.4%
Grade 8	44.1%	66.7%	71.3%	55.3%	49.0%	13.0%	6.8%	6.0%	15.3%	19.0%
Grade 9	36.7%	54.5%	57.6%	44.6%	37.9%	10.9%	10.0%	10.3%	20.7%	26.1%
Grade 10	32.7%	54.8%	51.1%	42.3%	35.9%	11.4%	7.1%	10.7%	19.2%	24.9%
Grade 11	24.2%	50.4%	52.9%	41.4%	34.2%	13.0%	9.5%	9.2%	18.2%	24.1%
Grade 12	25.4%	46.2%	53.7%	40.6%	32.8%	13.7%	8.5%	8.7%	17.2%	23.0%

* Less than 0.5%

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Table E3: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Thinking of the Parties You Attended This School Year, How Often Were the Following Used?", 1996

Alcohol?

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	29.9%	11.3%	8.3%	14.3%	23.1%	2.4%	10.7%
Grade 7	55.2%	12.9%	7.4%	7.1%	5.3%	2.9%	9.2%
Grade 8	40.8%	15.9%	9.7%	11.0%	10.5%	3.2%	9.1%
Grade 9	25.8%	12.7%	10.3%	16.8%	20.5%	2.8%	11.1%
Grade 10	20.0%	9.7%	8.5%	17.9%	30.3%	2.2%	11.5%
Grade 11	16.3%	8.0%	7.0%	17.6%	37.6%	1.7%	11.8%
Grade 12	13.7%	6.3%	5.7%	16.7%	44.1%	1.3%	12.2%

Marijuana and/or Other Drugs?

	Never	Seldom	Half the Time	Most of the Time	Always	Don't Know	Didn't Attend
All	42.5%	11.6%	8.6%	10.6%	12.2%	3.8%	10.6%
Grade 7	68.0%	7.5%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	2.8%	9.1%
Grade 8	54.4%	11.5%	6.7%	7.2%	7.8%	3.4%	9.0%
Grade 9	39.0%	12.2%	9.4%	11.3%	13.3%	3.7%	11.0%
Grade 10	32.5%	12.9%	10.0%	13.6%	15.5%	4.1%	11.6%
Grade 11	27.9%	12.5%	10.9%	14.9%	17.2%	4.7%	11.8%
Grade 12	25.1%	13.6%	11.5%	15.1%	18.1%	4.3%	12.2%

Table E4: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following Substances?", 1996

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	4.8%	11.2%	3.6%	5.9%	16.1%	58.4%
Grade 7	8.0%	24.3%	7.3%	9.3%	18.3%	33.0%
Grade 8	5.3%	14.6%	5.1%	8.5%	20.1%	46.5%
Grade 9	5.4%	8.9%	3.1%	5.7%	18.1%	58.9%
Grade 10	3.4%	6.9%	2.2%	4.3%	15.8%	67.4%
Grade 11	3.2%	5.7%	1.8%	3.6%	13.3%	72.5%
Grade 12	2.4%	3.7%	1.0%	2.1%	7.9%	82.9%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	3.8%	9.2%	3.9%	7.7%	20.7%	54.7%
Grade 7	7.0%	21.1%	7.4%	10.6%	18.5%	35.5%
Grade 8	4.7%	11.8%	5.3%	9.8%	20.8%	47.7%
Grade 9	4.1%	7.2%	3.3%	7.3%	20.4%	57.7%
Grade 10	2.4%	5.6%	2.4%	6.5%	20.6%	62.4%
Grade 11	2.2%	4.2%	2.3%	5.7%	21.3%	64.4%
Grade 12	1.6%	2.8%	1.6%	5.0%	23.6%	65.5%

Marijuana?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	7.0%	22.4%	8.0%	9.9%	16.8%	35.9%
Grade 7	11.2%	44.7%	10.6%	8.0%	9.5%	16.0%
Grade 8	8.3%	30.1%	10.1%	10.9%	14.1%	26.6%
Grade 9	7.4%	18.0%	7.4%	9.9%	16.8%	40.4%
Grade 10	5.2%	14.4%	6.8%	10.4%	19.3%	43.9%
Grade 11	4.6%	12.1%	6.3%	9.8%	21.0%	46.2%
Grade 12	3.8%	9.6%	5.6%	10.4%	22.8%	47.7%

Cocaine?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	10.0%	30.8%	14.9%	15.9%	12.8%	15.5%
Grade 7	14.3%	52.9%	12.8%	7.7%	5.2%	7.1%
Grade 8	11.8%	40.0%	15.2%	12.9%	8.9%	11.2%
Grade 9	11.5%	27.6%	14.1%	15.9%	13.6%	17.3%
Grade 10	7.8%	22.8%	15.7%	19.4%	15.7%	18.7%
Grade 11	7.1%	19.3%	15.9%	20.1%	17.6%	20.0%
Grade 12	5.7%	15.9%	16.0%	22.2%	18.7%	21.5%

Table E4: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Wanted Some, How Difficult Would It Be for You to Get the Following Substances?", 1996, (Cont.)

Crack?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	10.7%	31.8%	16.2%	16.3%	11.3%	13.6%
Grade 7	14.7%	53.3%	13.0%	7.4%	4.8%	6.8%
Grade 8	12.5%	40.7%	15.7%	12.6%	8.1%	10.4%
Grade 9	12.2%	28.7%	15.2%	15.9%	12.4%	15.6%
Grade 10	8.5%	24.1%	17.7%	19.9%	13.6%	16.2%
Grade 11	8.1%	20.2%	17.8%	21.9%	15.0%	17.1%
Grade 12	6.3%	17.6%	18.9%	23.6%	16.2%	17.4%

Hallucinogens?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	18.6%	29.1%	14.5%	13.3%	10.7%	13.8%
Grade 7	29.6%	43.9%	10.9%	5.8%	4.0%	5.7%
Grade 8	23.6%	36.2%	13.8%	9.8%	7.0%	9.5%
Grade 9	19.8%	27.0%	13.5%	12.7%	11.7%	15.3%
Grade 10	12.9%	24.2%	15.8%	16.4%	13.2%	17.6%
Grade 11	12.3%	19.5%	16.9%	17.5%	15.1%	18.7%
Grade 12	9.3%	18.3%	17.5%	20.4%	15.7%	18.8%

Ecstasy?

	Never Heard of	Impossible	Very Difficult	Somewhat Difficult	Somewhat Easy	Very Easy
All	29.9%	23.4%	11.4%	11.2%	10.1%	13.9%
Grade 7	42.9%	35.3%	8.4%	4.8%	3.5%	5.1%
Grade 8	37.2%	29.0%	10.7%	8.2%	6.1%	9.0%
Grade 9	30.9%	22.1%	10.8%	11.0%	9.9%	15.2%
Grade 10	23.4%	19.5%	13.0%	13.5%	12.8%	17.9%
Grade 11	21.9%	16.0%	12.7%	15.1%	15.0%	19.4%
Grade 12	17.6%	14.8%	13.9%	17.4%	16.3%	20.1%

Table E5: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following Substances?", 1996

Tobacco (Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	38.6%	33.6%	17.0%	4.2%	6.5%
Grade 7	53.1%	26.8%	10.0%	2.3%	7.8%
Grade 8	43.4%	31.5%	14.1%	3.3%	7.7%
Grade 9	36.9%	33.9%	16.9%	4.7%	7.6%
Grade 10	34.0%	35.3%	20.0%	5.2%	5.4%
Grade 11	32.1%	37.0%	20.8%	5.0%	5.1%
Grade 12	29.6%	38.5%	22.1%	5.1%	4.7%

Alcohol (Beer, Wine Coolers, Wine, Liquor)?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	43.9%	35.6%	14.0%	3.0%	3.5%
Grade 7	52.0%	27.8%	12.1%	3.0%	5.2%
Grade 8	43.7%	32.6%	15.9%	3.5%	4.3%
Grade 9	41.0%	35.7%	15.7%	3.5%	4.0%
Grade 10	42.5%	37.3%	14.3%	3.4%	2.5%
Grade 11	42.8%	39.8%	12.7%	2.3%	2.4%
Grade 12	41.4%	42.5%	12.1%	2.0%	2.0%

Inhalants?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	75.8%	15.2%	3.2%	1.0%	4.8%
Grade 7	74.6%	14.0%	3.7%	1.5%	6.2%
Grade 8	73.5%	15.7%	4.2%	1.2%	5.4%
Grade 9	72.7%	17.0%	3.8%	1.0%	5.4%
Grade 10	76.7%	15.7%	2.9%	0.7%	3.9%
Grade 11	79.0%	14.5%	2.1%	0.8%	3.6%
Grade 12	80.6%	13.6%	1.7%	*%	3.7%

Marijuana?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	59.8%	19.1%	10.9%	6.6%	3.6%
Grade 7	75.1%	11.6%	4.9%	3.4%	4.9%
Grade 8	66.4%	15.5%	8.1%	5.7%	4.3%
Grade 9	55.8%	19.7%	12.2%	8.2%	4.1%
Grade 10	53.9%	22.3%	13.4%	7.6%	2.8%
Grade 11	52.9%	23.2%	13.7%	7.7%	2.5%
Grade 12	52.9%	23.9%	13.9%	7.0%	2.2%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E5: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Dangerous Do You Think It Is for Kids Your Age to Use the Following Substances?", 1996, (Cont.)

Cocaine?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	86.7%	7.4%	1.3%	0.7%	3.8%
Grade 7	85.9%	6.7%	1.3%	0.9%	5.2%
Grade 8	85.4%	7.8%	1.3%	0.8%	4.7%
Grade 9	84.7%	8.3%	1.8%	0.8%	4.4%
Grade 10	87.1%	7.7%	1.4%	0.6%	3.1%
Grade 11	89.0%	6.9%	1.0%	0.6%	2.7%
Grade 12	89.6%	6.7%	1.0%	*%	2.3%

Crack?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	88.4%	6.0%	0.9%	0.6%	4.1%
Grade 7	86.4%	6.2%	1.2%	0.8%	5.5%
Grade 8	86.4%	6.8%	1.1%	0.8%	4.9%
Grade 9	86.5%	7.1%	1.2%	0.6%	4.6%
Grade 10	89.2%	6.0%	0.9%	0.5%	3.5%
Grade 11	91.2%	4.9%	*%	*%	3.0%
Grade 12	92.6%	4.0%	*%	*%	2.7%

Ecstasy?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	69.0%	10.3%	3.9%	1.7%	15.2%
Grade 7	71.2%	6.5%	1.8%	1.2%	19.4%
Grade 8	68.9%	8.1%	2.8%	1.7%	18.5%
Grade 9	66.3%	10.6%	4.5%	2.4%	16.2%
Grade 10	68.3%	11.8%	5.0%	2.0%	12.9%
Grade 11	69.5%	12.6%	4.7%	1.7%	11.5%
Grade 12	70.5%	12.9%	4.7%	1.4%	10.4%

Steroids?

	Very Dangerous	Somewhat Dangerous	Not Very Dangerous	Not At All Dangerous	Don't Know
All	72.9%	14.7%	3.1%	1.0%	8.3%
Grade 7	73.7%	11.7%	2.8%	1.2%	10.6%
Grade 8	72.2%	13.8%	3.0%	1.2%	9.8%
Grade 9	70.6%	15.6%	3.5%	1.1%	9.1%
Grade 10	73.3%	15.7%	3.2%	0.8%	7.0%
Grade 11	73.4%	15.8%	3.5%	0.7%	6.5%
Grade 12	75.2%	15.8%	2.6%	0.7%	5.8%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E6: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Do Your Parents Feel About Kids Your Age...?", 1996

Drinking Beer?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	60.5%	15.6%	10.3%	3.1%	1.2%	9.3%
Grade 7	69.2%	8.2%	4.8%	1.5%	1.6%	14.7%
Grade 8	66.2%	11.8%	7.6%	2.3%	1.4%	10.7%
Grade 9	60.7%	14.9%	10.2%	3.0%	1.3%	9.9%
Grade 10	58.6%	18.4%	11.6%	3.1%	1.1%	7.0%
Grade 11	55.4%	19.9%	13.4%	4.0%	0.8%	6.5%
Grade 12	48.6%	23.2%	16.4%	5.6%	1.0%	5.3%

Using Marijuana?

	Strongly Disapprove	Mildly Disapprove	Neither	Mildly Approve	Strongly Approve	Don't Know
All	80.2%	5.1%	4.0%	1.1%	1.4%	8.1%
Grade 7	79.2%	2.6%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%	13.2%
Grade 8	80.8%	4.1%	3.2%	1.0%	1.6%	9.3%
Grade 9	78.6%	5.4%	4.6%	1.4%	1.5%	8.5%
Grade 10	81.2%	5.9%	4.6%	1.2%	1.4%	5.8%
Grade 11	80.9%	6.3%	4.9%	1.2%	1.0%	5.8%
Grade 12	81.1%	7.1%	5.1%	1.1%	0.9%	4.7%

Table E7: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Safe Do You Feel When You Are...?", 1996

In Your Home?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	73.7%	22.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.5%
Grade 7	71.8%	23.1%	2.3%	0.5%	2.3%
Grade 8	71.8%	23.8%	2.0%	0.4%	1.9%
Grade 9	71.3%	25.2%	1.5%	0.5%	1.6%
Grade 10	74.5%	22.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%
Grade 11	76.6%	20.7%	1.2%	0.5%	1.0%
Grade 12	78.6%	19.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%

Out in Your Neighborhood?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	36.1%	48.8%	10.4%	2.7%	2.1%
Grade 7	32.0%	48.1%	13.2%	3.4%	3.3%
Grade 8	34.1%	48.9%	11.6%	3.0%	2.5%
Grade 9	33.2%	50.7%	11.0%	2.8%	2.3%
Grade 10	38.1%	49.0%	9.0%	2.3%	1.7%
Grade 11	39.8%	48.1%	8.4%	2.3%	1.5%
Grade 12	42.6%	47.1%	7.6%	1.8%	1.0%

At School?

	Very Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Very Safe	Not Safe At All	Don't Know
All	29.7%	52.5%	10.7%	3.7%	3.3%
Grade 7	31.9%	47.2%	11.8%	4.8%	4.4%
Grade 8	30.9%	50.0%	11.0%	4.2%	4.0%
Grade 9	24.4%	55.7%	11.7%	4.1%	4.1%
Grade 10	28.7%	54.9%	10.4%	3.3%	2.8%
Grade 11	29.5%	55.0%	10.2%	3.0%	2.5%
Grade 12	34.7%	52.9%	8.4%	2.5%	1.6%

Table E8: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "How Many of Your Friends...?", 1996

Feel Close to Their Parents?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	5.4%	29.2%	26.7%	30.5%	8.1%
Grade 7	7.4%	27.4%	22.7%	28.9%	13.6%
Grade 8	6.3%	29.1%	25.0%	30.0%	9.5%
Grade 9	6.0%	32.0%	27.2%	27.9%	6.9%
Grade 10	4.7%	29.4%	28.4%	31.1%	6.3%
Grade 11	4.0%	28.6%	29.8%	32.1%	5.6%
Grade 12	3.1%	27.8%	28.8%	34.6%	5.7%

Sometimes Carry Weapons?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	56.0%	24.9%	12.2%	5.0%	1.8%
Grade 7	67.6%	18.8%	8.3%	3.6%	1.8%
Grade 8	58.0%	23.7%	11.5%	5.0%	1.7%
Grade 9	51.3%	26.5%	13.9%	6.0%	2.3%
Grade 10	52.5%	26.9%	13.5%	5.3%	1.8%
Grade 11	53.0%	27.2%	13.2%	5.0%	1.5%
Grade 12	52.6%	27.5%	13.5%	5.0%	1.5%

Care About Making Good Grades?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	3.4%	16.4%	23.0%	39.9%	17.3%
Grade 7	4.5%	19.3%	21.4%	32.3%	22.5%
Grade 8	4.3%	17.7%	22.9%	36.6%	18.5%
Grade 9	4.0%	18.9%	24.7%	36.9%	15.6%
Grade 10	2.7%	15.4%	23.5%	42.7%	15.8%
Grade 11	2.2%	13.3%	23.4%	45.4%	15.6%
Grade 12	2.0%	11.1%	21.9%	50.1%	14.9%

Belong/Want to Belong to a Gang?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	59.3%	20.2%	11.2%	6.7%	2.6%
Grade 7	58.4%	19.7%	11.5%	7.2%	3.3%
Grade 8	53.0%	22.1%	12.8%	8.8%	3.3%
Grade 9	53.3%	21.8%	13.0%	8.7%	3.3%
Grade 10	61.8%	19.6%	10.6%	6.0%	2.1%
Grade 11	64.2%	19.4%	9.8%	4.9%	1.6%
Grade 12	71.0%	17.1%	7.8%	2.8%	1.3%

Wish They Could Drop Out of School?

	None	A Few	Some	Most	All
All	52.4%	28.4%	11.2%	5.1%	2.9%
Grade 7	58.9%	22.9%	9.4%	5.0%	3.8%
Grade 8	53.0%	26.3%	11.6%	5.6%	3.5%
Grade 9	47.2%	30.1%	13.1%	6.3%	3.4%
Grade 10	49.6%	31.2%	11.7%	5.2%	2.4%
Grade 11	50.5%	31.6%	11.4%	4.6%	1.9%
Grade 12	56.7%	29.9%	9.0%	2.7%	1.7%

Table E9: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question Regarding Problems with Friends or Dates Because of Substance Use, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...?", 1996

Gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drinking?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	91.1%	4.8%	3.1%	1.0%
Grade 7	95.6%	2.7%	1.3%	0.5%
Grade 8	93.5%	3.8%	2.0%	0.7%
Grade 9	91.4%	4.9%	2.8%	0.9%
Grade 10	89.5%	5.4%	3.9%	1.2%
Grade 11	87.6%	6.4%	4.5%	1.5%
Grade 12	87.2%	6.5%	4.8%	1.5%

Gotten into difficulties of any kind with your friends because of your drug use?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	93.6%	3.4%	2.1%	0.9%
Grade 7	95.6%	2.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Grade 8	93.9%	3.5%	1.7%	0.9%
Grade 9	92.3%	4.2%	2.3%	1.2%
Grade 10	92.4%	3.9%	2.7%	1.1%
Grade 11	93.3%	3.0%	2.5%	1.1%
Grade 12	94.1%	2.6%	2.6%	0.8%

Been criticized by someone you were dating because of your drinking?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	92.0%	4.2%	2.4%	1.4%
Grade 7	96.7%	2.1%	0.8%	*%
Grade 8	94.8%	2.9%	1.5%	0.8%
Grade 9	92.6%	4.2%	2.1%	1.1%
Grade 10	90.7%	4.8%	3.0%	1.6%
Grade 11	88.2%	5.9%	3.5%	2.4%
Grade 12	86.7%	6.7%	4.0%	2.6%

Been criticized by someone you were dating because of your drug use?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	93.5%	3.3%	1.9%	1.3%
Grade 7	96.8%	2.0%	0.7%	0.5%
Grade 8	94.9%	2.7%	1.5%	0.9%
Grade 9	93.0%	3.7%	2.0%	1.3%
Grade 10	92.4%	3.7%	2.4%	1.5%
Grade 11	91.2%	4.1%	2.9%	1.7%
Grade 12	91.7%	4.1%	2.5%	1.8%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E10: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question Regarding Problems with the Law or Teachers Because of Substance Use, "During the Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...?", 1996

Gotten into trouble with the police because of your drinking?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	95.2%	2.9%	1.3%	0.6%
Grade 7	97.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 8	96.1%	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Grade 9	95.6%	2.5%	1.2%	0.7%
Grade 10	94.6%	3.4%	1.4%	0.6%
Grade 11	93.7%	4.1%	1.7%	*%
Grade 12	92.5%	4.7%	2.1%	0.7%

Gotten into trouble with the police because of your drug use?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	96.9%	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 7	97.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Grade 8	96.5%	2.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 9	96.2%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%
Grade 10	97.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%
Grade 11	97.1%	1.7%	0.8%	*%
Grade 12	97.3%	1.7%	0.7%	*%

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drinking?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	98.4%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 7	98.3%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 8	98.2%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 9	98.1%	0.9%	*%	0.6%
Grade 10	98.5%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 11	98.5%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 12	98.9%	0.7%	*%	*%

Gotten into trouble with your teachers because of your drug use?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	97.8%	1.1%	0.5%	*%
Grade 7	98.0%	1.1%	*%	*%
Grade 8	97.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Grade 9	97.1%	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Grade 10	97.9%	1.2%	0.5%	*%
Grade 11	98.3%	0.8%	*%	*%
Grade 12	98.8%	0.7%	*%	*%

* Less than 0.5%

Table E11: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question Regarding Driving While Intoxicated or While High, "During The Past 12 Months, How Many Times Have You...?", 1996

Driven a car when you've had a good bit to drink?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	88.7%	4.6%	4.0%	2.8%
Grade 7	96.6%	1.9%	0.9%	0.6%
Grade 8	94.4%	2.8%	1.7%	1.1%
Grade 9	92.2%	3.5%	2.9%	1.5%
Grade 10	88.1%	4.9%	4.5%	2.5%
Grade 11	80.4%	7.7%	6.8%	5.1%
Grade 12	74.0%	8.7%	9.3%	7.9%

Driven a car when you've felt high from drugs?

	None	1 Time	2-3 Times	4+ Times
All	91.2%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%
Grade 7	97.3%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Grade 8	95.2%	2.1%	1.5%	1.2%
Grade 9	92.9%	2.9%	2.2%	2.1%
Grade 10	90.0%	3.7%	3.1%	3.1%
Grade 11	85.6%	3.9%	4.3%	6.3%
Grade 12	82.7%	4.3%	5.3%	7.7%

Table E12: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "Since School Began in the Fall, Have You Gotten Any Information on Drugs or Alcohol from the Following Sources?", 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

Health Class

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	48.5%	47.2%	46.7%	45.8%	46.3%
Grade 7	52.9%	57.5%	58.9%	52.0%	48.7%
Grade 8	36.4%	41.9%	41.1%	41.8%	41.0%
Grade 9	49.8%	41.0%	43.9%	44.7%	55.6%
Grade 10	67.0%	60.4%	55.0%	54.3%	52.7%
Grade 11	46.2%	44.2%	44.6%	42.0%	42.5%
Grade 12	35.9%	37.6%	34.7%	37.4%	33.0%

An Assembly Program

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	51.7%	62.0%	55.9%	53.5%	44.2%
Grade 7	42.3%	61.0%	58.8%	55.2%	49.9%
Grade 8	46.6%	64.5%	58.6%	55.9%	52.2%
Grade 9	53.1%	58.9%	55.6%	53.4%	41.8%
Grade 10	56.6%	64.9%	56.6%	52.8%	39.9%
Grade 11	55.1%	61.5%	54.8%	51.0%	40.6%
Grade 12	58.6%	61.5%	49.8%	51.3%	38.8%

Guidance Counselor

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	18.5%	27.4%	26.2%	24.1%	22.4%
Grade 7	24.5%	35.2%	32.5%	30.5%	31.0%
Grade 8	21.3%	35.0%	32.4%	30.5%	32.4%
Grade 9	17.3%	25.0%	26.8%	23.7%	19.9%
Grade 10	16.1%	24.6%	23.1%	20.0%	17.9%
Grade 11	16.0%	21.3%	21.5%	17.4%	15.6%
Grade 12	14.8%	21.2%	19.3%	19.4%	14.2%

Science Class

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	35.6%	37.3%	33.1%	30.9%	28.7%
Grade 7	70.0%	73.2%	60.2%	51.7%	49.6%
Grade 8	41.4%	40.3%	38.1%	33.3%	31.9%
Grade 9	30.0%	33.0%	28.2%	29.7%	26.6%
Grade 10	28.5%	34.3%	31.1%	26.2%	25.6%
Grade 11	22.9%	21.2%	21.5%	21.0%	19.9%
Grade 12	13.7%	15.2%	15.8%	16.7%	15.0%

Social Studies Class

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	10.3%	14.7%	14.3%	13.0%	11.9%
Grade 7	13.1%	17.4%	17.4%	16.8%	14.7%
Grade 8	13.1%	18.6%	18.9%	16.4%	15.0%
Grade 9	7.6%	15.6%	14.5%	12.5%	11.4%
Grade 10	7.8%	10.5%	11.5%	9.3%	10.4%
Grade 11	10.2%	12.1%	10.6%	10.0%	9.2%
Grade 12	10.0%	13.0%	11.9%	11.5%	9.7%

Drug Program or Rap Session

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	23.2%	27.7%	26.5%	25.7%	19.5%
Grade 7	30.7%	35.3%	35.4%	33.8%	29.7%
Grade 8	26.2%	31.5%	29.7%	31.6%	26.0%
Grade 9	20.3%	24.6%	24.6%	24.3%	17.5%
Grade 10	20.4%	25.3%	25.3%	21.4%	15.5%
Grade 11	21.3%	23.8%	23.2%	20.7%	13.5%
Grade 12	19.6%	24.6%	19.6%	19.3%	12.1%

An Invited School Guest

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	NA	56.5%	49.5%	45.5%	38.3%
Grade 7	NA	60.9%	54.3%	48.0%	45.4%
Grade 8	NA	59.4%	51.3%	49.5%	46.4%
Grade 9	NA	52.4%	50.7%	45.1%	35.6%
Grade 10	NA	57.2%	49.2%	43.9%	34.1%
Grade 11	NA	53.5%	46.9%	41.2%	33.3%
Grade 12	NA	55.6%	42.8%	43.7%	32.7%

Some Other School Source

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	40.3%	43.8%	41.4%	38.7%	34.8%
Grade 7	39.3%	45.7%	43.4%	41.7%	38.8%
Grade 8	41.9%	45.2%	43.2%	41.4%	39.9%
Grade 9	39.1%	40.3%	42.1%	37.3%	32.6%
Grade 10	39.8%	45.7%	42.2%	37.2%	32.8%
Grade 11	41.6%	41.7%	39.3%	37.4%	31.9%
Grade 12	40.8%	44.9%	37.0%	36.0%	31.3%

Any School Source

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	97.9%	86.8%	80.8%	79.1%	74.8%
Grade 7	96.9%	91.6%	85.9%	82.8%	80.2%
Grade 8	97.7%	86.9%	79.3%	79.7%	77.9%
Grade 9	98.4%	86.4%	80.1%	79.7%	77.9%
Grade 10	97.9%	90.0%	85.1%	80.9%	75.1%
Grade 11	98.7%	82.6%	79.4%	75.4%	69.2%
Grade 12	97.9%	81.6%	73.4%	73.7%	64.7%

NA: Not Available

Table E13: Texas Secondary Student Responses to the Question, "If You Had a Drug or Alcohol Problem or Needed Help, Who Would You Go To?", 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

A Counselor or Program in School

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	29.9%	40.1%	37.1%	35.4%	34.8%
Grade 7	34.1%	50.4%	47.5%	46.5%	45.3%
Grade 8	34.8%	45.2%	41.9%	38.5%	40.3%
Grade 9	32.2%	40.7%	35.9%	36.1%	33.9%
Grade 10	25.7%	36.5%	34.5%	30.5%	30.3%
Grade 11	26.6%	33.4%	31.3%	26.5%	28.8%
Grade 12	23.7%	31.0%	28.6%	29.5%	26.2%

Another Adult in School (Such as a Nurse or Teacher)

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	28.2%	35.8%	35.5%	33.1%	32.1%
Grade 7	27.9%	39.3%	37.9%	39.5%	38.7%
Grade 8	30.2%	38.2%	38.7%	33.5%	34.1%
Grade 9	30.1%	36.0%	32.6%	32.6%	30.3%
Grade 10	24.6%	33.4%	35.4%	30.4%	29.6%
Grade 11	27.7%	33.4%	33.3%	28.9%	29.3%
Grade 12	28.4%	33.6%	35.1%	31.9%	29.4%

A Counselor or Program Outside of School

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	39.8%	50.6%	45.9%	44.5%	42.4%
Grade 7	36.0%	52.0%	48.0%	46.5%	45.3%
Grade 8	39.8%	50.0%	45.8%	44.4%	44.1%
Grade 9	39.7%	49.8%	45.3%	44.7%	41.5%
Grade 10	40.2%	51.8%	46.0%	43.3%	40.9%
Grade 11	41.2%	50.6%	46.5%	41.8%	40.5%
Grade 12	43.1%	48.9%	43.6%	46.0%	41.6%

Your Parents

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	46.3%	55.1%	54.0%	53.9%	54.3%
Grade 7	45.7%	61.8%	58.9%	62.5%	61.0%
Grade 8	46.0%	56.1%	55.7%	53.9%	56.5%
Grade 9	42.6%	51.8%	51.9%	50.7%	51.5%
Grade 10	46.5%	54.1%	50.6%	50.8%	51.5%
Grade 11	49.4%	53.4%	54.1%	50.9%	51.2%
Grade 12	49.3%	52.8%	52.5%	53.5%	53.4%

A Medical Doctor

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	33.3%	39.5%	38.5%	38.1%	38.1%
Grade 7	35.1%	43.6%	43.6%	44.3%	43.8%
Grade 8	34.7%	40.5%	39.6%	37.5%	39.6%
Grade 9	30.9%	39.3%	35.7%	36.9%	36.9%
Grade 10	29.9%	36.5%	38.4%	34.5%	35.5%
Grade 11	35.5%	37.9%	37.7%	36.4%	35.0%
Grade 12	34.4%	38.3%	35.5%	38.1%	37.0%

Your Friends

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	67.0%	73.0%	72.5%	73.9%	74.3%
Grade 7	57.4%	64.2%	62.7%	65.5%	65.0%
Grade 8	62.4%	69.9%	70.2%	70.6%	71.6%
Grade 9	68.5%	72.2%	72.3%	73.7%	74.0%
Grade 10	70.6%	77.5%	76.7%	78.5%	78.4%
Grade 11	71.7%	77.7%	77.4%	79.6%	79.5%
Grade 12	73.4%	79.3%	78.0%	79.4%	79.9%

Another Adult (Such as a Relative, Clergyman, or Family Friend)

	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996
All	53.3%	62.5%	58.6%	57.1%	58.3%
Grade 7	45.8%	61.8%	56.9%	56.8%	58.4%
Grade 8	47.9%	60.2%	58.5%	55.7%	58.0%
Grade 9	58.1%	61.2%	57.7%	57.8%	57.9%
Grade 10	53.7%	64.0%	59.8%	57.3%	58.2%
Grade 11	57.2%	65.1%	59.2%	56.8%	58.6%
Grade 12	58.4%	64.0%	59.9%	58.1%	59.0%

Appendix F: Extracurricular Activity Prevalence Tables

Table F1: Prevalence of Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

		Tobacco Use				
		Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics						
	Yes	54.9%	24.4%	13.7%	16.9%	45.1%
	No	55.8%	28.3%	12.4%	15.2%	44.2%
Band/Orchestra						
	Yes	43.5%	17.9%	11.7%	13.9%	56.5%
	No	57.6%	27.9%	13.3%	16.5%	42.4%
Choir						
	Yes	47.3%	20.3%	12.2%	14.8%	52.7%
	No	56.5%	27.2%	13.1%	16.2%	43.5%
Drama/Speech						
	Yes	54.7%	26.0%	13.8%	15.0%	45.3%
	No	55.4%	26.3%	12.9%	16.2%	44.6%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
	Yes	51.6%	22.1%	13.4%	16.2%	48.4%
	No	55.7%	26.8%	12.9%	16.0%	44.3%
Student Government						
	Yes	48.8%	22.8%	11.6%	14.4%	51.2%
	No	55.6%	26.5%	13.0%	16.1%	44.4%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
	Yes	50.8%	23.5%	12.3%	15.1%	49.2%
	No	55.5%	26.5%	13.0%	16.1%	44.5%
Academic Clubs						
	Yes	47.4%	20.0%	11.5%	15.9%	52.6%
	No	57.6%	28.1%	13.4%	16.1%	42.4%
Service Clubs						
	Yes	47.0%	20.5%	11.4%	15.1%	53.0%
	No	56.2%	27.0%	13.1%	16.1%	43.8%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
	Yes	59.3%	31.0%	12.2%	16.2%	40.7%
	No	55.1%	26.1%	13.0%	16.0%	44.9%
Other Clubs						
	Yes	52.5%	24.2%	12.3%	15.9%	47.5%
	No	56.7%	27.5%	13.2%	16.0%	43.3%

Table F2: Prevalence of Alcohol Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

	Alcohol Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	73.7%	36.6%	21.4%	15.7%	26.3%
No	73.2%	38.4%	20.3%	14.5%	26.8%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	62.6%	26.3%	20.3%	16.0%	37.4%
No	75.5%	39.6%	20.9%	14.9%	24.5%
Choir					
Yes	67.4%	30.6%	21.2%	15.6%	32.6%
No	74.2%	38.5%	20.7%	15.0%	25.8%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	72.5%	37.1%	21.1%	14.2%	27.5%
No	73.5%	37.5%	20.8%	15.2%	26.5%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	76.2%	38.8%	23.0%	14.5%	23.8%
No	73.1%	37.3%	20.6%	15.1%	26.9%
Student Government					
Yes	69.8%	36.4%	20.2%	13.2%	30.2%
No	73.6%	37.5%	20.8%	15.2%	26.4%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	72.8%	38.1%	20.9%	13.8%	27.2%
No	73.4%	37.4%	20.8%	15.2%	26.6%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	68.8%	32.7%	21.0%	15.1%	31.2%
No	74.7%	38.9%	20.7%	15.1%	25.3%
Service Clubs					
Yes	68.3%	32.5%	21.1%	14.7%	31.7%
No	73.9%	38.0%	20.8%	15.1%	26.1%
VOE/DE/Work Study					
Yes	78.0%	44.8%	20.3%	12.8%	22.0%
No	73.2%	37.1%	20.9%	15.2%	26.8%
Other Clubs					
Yes	72.8%	37.2%	21.0%	14.6%	27.2%
No	73.7%	37.7%	20.7%	15.3%	26.3%

Table F3: Prevalence of Marijuana Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

		Marijuana Use				
		Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics						
	Yes	29.5%	14.3%	8.4%	6.8%	70.5%
	No	33.2%	17.5%	8.5%	7.2%	66.8%
Band/Orchestra						
	Yes	18.5%	8.5%	5.5%	4.5%	81.5%
	No	33.7%	17.3%	8.9%	7.4%	66.3%
Choir						
	Yes	23.3%	11.2%	6.5%	5.6%	76.7%
	No	32.4%	16.6%	8.7%	7.1%	67.6%
Drama/Speech						
	Yes	30.1%	15.1%	8.4%	6.6%	69.9%
	No	31.3%	16.0%	8.3%	6.9%	68.7%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
	Yes	24.7%	10.8%	7.5%	6.4%	75.3%
	No	31.8%	16.4%	8.4%	7.0%	68.2%
Student Government						
	Yes	24.2%	11.2%	7.5%	5.5%	75.8%
	No	31.5%	16.2%	8.4%	6.9%	68.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
	Yes	27.6%	13.9%	7.5%	6.1%	72.4%
	No	31.4%	16.1%	8.4%	7.0%	68.6%
Academic Clubs						
	Yes	21.6%	10.0%	6.3%	5.2%	78.4%
	No	33.9%	17.6%	8.9%	7.4%	66.1%
Service Clubs						
	Yes	20.7%	9.0%	6.1%	5.6%	79.3%
	No	32.4%	16.7%	8.6%	7.1%	67.6%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
	Yes	35.1%	16.4%	9.7%	9.0%	64.9%
	No	31.0%	15.9%	8.3%	6.8%	69.0%
Other Clubs						
	Yes	26.1%	12.4%	7.4%	6.3%	73.9%
	No	33.7%	17.7%	8.8%	7.2%	66.3%

Table F4: Prevalence of Any Illicit Drug Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

		Any Illicit Drug Use				
		Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics						
	Yes	31.9%	16.0%	8.8%	7.1%	68.1%
	No	35.8%	19.5%	8.9%	7.4%	64.2%
Band/Orchestra						
	Yes	21.6%	10.3%	6.2%	5.1%	78.4%
	No	36.2%	19.2%	9.3%	7.7%	63.8%
Choir						
	Yes	26.4%	12.8%	7.3%	6.2%	73.6%
	No	34.9%	18.5%	9.0%	7.3%	65.1%
Drama/Speech						
	Yes	33.7%	17.6%	9.2%	6.9%	66.3%
	No	33.8%	17.8%	8.7%	7.2%	66.2%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
	Yes	28.1%	12.8%	8.3%	7.0%	71.9%
	No	34.3%	18.2%	8.9%	7.2%	65.7%
Student Government						
	Yes	27.3%	13.1%	8.2%	5.9%	72.7%
	No	34.1%	18.1%	8.8%	7.3%	65.9%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
	Yes	30.9%	16.5%	7.9%	6.6%	69.1%
	No	34.0%	17.9%	8.8%	7.3%	66.0%
Academic Clubs						
	Yes	24.7%	11.9%	7.1%	5.8%	75.3%
	No	36.4%	19.4%	9.3%	7.7%	63.6%
Service Clubs						
	Yes	23.5%	10.7%	6.6%	6.1%	76.5%
	No	35.0%	18.6%	9.1%	7.3%	65.0%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
	Yes	37.9%	18.8%	9.9%	9.2%	62.1%
	No	33.7%	17.8%	8.8%	7.1%	66.3%
Other Clubs						
	Yes	29.2%	14.3%	8.1%	6.8%	70.8%
	No	36.1%	19.5%	9.2%	7.4%	63.9%

Table F5: Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Tobacco, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994 and 1996

	Tobacco Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	54.2%	54.9%	1.2%	23.2%	24.4%	5.0%
No	55.0%	55.8%	1.5%	25.3%	28.3%	11.6%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	41.6%	43.5%	4.4%	15.5%	17.9%	15.0%
No	57.1%	57.6%	1.0%	25.9%	27.9%	7.8%
Choir						
Yes	47.4%	47.3%	-0.2%	19.1%	20.3%	6.1%
No	55.4%	56.5%	1.9%	25.0%	27.2%	9.0%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	52.4%	54.7%	4.5%	23.8%	26.0%	9.2%
No	54.7%	55.4%	1.2%	24.2%	26.3%	8.6%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	49.6%	51.6%	4.2%	19.5%	22.1%	13.2%
No	54.9%	55.7%	1.5%	24.7%	26.8%	8.4%
Student Government						
Yes	44.9%	48.8%	8.6%	17.6%	22.8%	29.5%
No	55.1%	55.6%	0.9%	24.6%	26.5%	7.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	50.3%	50.8%	1.0%	21.5%	23.5%	8.9%
No	54.7%	55.5%	1.4%	24.4%	26.5%	8.3%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	47.2%	47.4%	0.4%	18.8%	20.0%	6.5%
No	56.7%	57.6%	1.6%	25.8%	28.1%	8.8%
Service Clubs						
Yes	46.5%	47.0%	1.1%	18.7%	20.5%	9.6%
No	55.4%	56.2%	1.4%	25.0%	27.0%	8.1%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
Yes	57.1%	59.3%	4.0%	28.1%	31.0%	10.2%
No	54.5%	55.1%	1.2%	24.2%	26.1%	7.9%
Other Clubs						
Yes	50.8%	52.5%	3.4%	21.7%	24.2%	11.4%
No	56.5%	56.7%	0.4%	25.7%	27.5%	6.8%

Table F6: Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Alcohol, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994 and 1996

	Alcohol Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	74.8%	73.7%	-1.4%	39.3%	36.6%	-6.8%
No	73.6%	73.2%	-0.5%	39.6%	38.4%	-2.9%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	63.9%	62.6%	-2.0%	29.1%	26.3%	-9.7%
No	76.1%	75.5%	-0.8%	41.3%	39.6%	-4.1%
Choir						
Yes	68.8%	67.4%	-2.1%	33.1%	30.6%	-7.5%
No	74.7%	74.2%	-0.7%	40.3%	38.5%	-4.4%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	71.7%	72.5%	1.1%	37.7%	37.1%	-1.6%
No	74.5%	73.5%	-1.4%	39.6%	37.5%	-5.5%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	76.9%	76.2%	-0.8%	39.2%	38.8%	-1.2%
No	73.8%	73.1%	-1.0%	39.4%	37.3%	-5.2%
Student Government						
Yes	69.0%	69.8%	1.2%	36.1%	36.4%	1.0%
No	74.4%	73.6%	-1.1%	39.7%	37.5%	-5.5%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	72.4%	72.8%	0.6%	39.0%	38.1%	-2.3%
No	74.2%	73.4%	-1.1%	39.5%	37.4%	-5.3%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	69.4%	68.8%	-0.8%	34.9%	32.7%	-6.2%
No	75.5%	74.7%	-1.1%	40.8%	38.9%	-4.6%
Service Clubs						
Yes	68.4%	68.3%	-0.2%	35.2%	32.5%	-7.7%
No	74.8%	73.9%	-1.1%	40.0%	38.0%	-4.8%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
Yes	78.9%	78.0%	-1.1%	46.6%	44.8%	-3.8%
No	73.9%	73.2%	-0.9%	39.0%	37.1%	-5.1%
Other Clubs						
Yes	73.1%	72.8%	-0.5%	38.8%	37.2%	-4.1%
No	74.7%	73.7%	-1.4%	39.9%	37.7%	-5.5%

Table F7: Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994 and 1996

	Marijuana Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	23.8%	29.5%	24.0%	10.6%	14.3%	34.3%
No	26.8%	33.2%	23.7%	13.4%	17.5%	31.2%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	14.5%	18.5%	27.9%	6.4%	8.5%	32.6%
No	27.2%	33.7%	23.9%	13.2%	17.3%	31.6%
Choir						
Yes	18.8%	23.3%	24.1%	8.8%	11.2%	27.4%
No	25.7%	32.4%	25.8%	12.4%	16.6%	33.6%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	22.8%	30.1%	32.1%	10.4%	15.1%	45.2%
No	25.3%	31.3%	23.6%	12.3%	16.0%	31.0%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	19.2%	24.7%	28.8%	8.6%	10.8%	25.4%
No	25.5%	31.8%	24.7%	12.4%	16.4%	32.6%
Student Government						
Yes	16.9%	24.2%	42.9%	6.8%	11.2%	65.2%
No	25.5%	31.5%	23.6%	12.4%	16.2%	30.6%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	22.0%	27.6%	25.3%	9.8%	13.9%	42.8%
No	25.2%	31.4%	24.9%	12.2%	16.1%	31.6%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	17.1%	21.6%	26.4%	7.0%	10.0%	42.6%
No	27.4%	33.9%	23.9%	13.5%	17.6%	29.8%
Service Clubs						
Yes	15.9%	20.7%	29.9%	6.0%	9.0%	48.5%
No	26.1%	32.4%	23.9%	12.8%	16.7%	30.6%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
Yes	30.4%	35.1%	15.7%	12.2%	16.4%	34.1%
No	24.8%	31.0%	25.0%	12.1%	15.9%	31.1%
Other Clubs						
Yes	20.3%	26.1%	28.8%	8.7%	12.4%	42.4%
No	27.4%	33.7%	23.1%	13.7%	17.7%	29.4%

Table F8: Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1994 and 1996

	Any Illicit Drug Use					
	Ever Used			Past-Month Use		
	1994	1996	% Change	1994	1996	% Change
Athletics						
Yes	25.9%	31.9%	23.4%	11.9%	16.0%	34.7%
No	29.6%	35.8%	20.8%	15.5%	19.5%	26.1%
Band/Orchestra						
Yes	16.9%	21.6%	27.6%	7.9%	10.3%	30.8%
No	29.7%	36.2%	21.6%	14.9%	19.2%	28.8%
Choir						
Yes	21.4%	26.4%	23.2%	10.5%	12.8%	22.4%
No	28.3%	34.9%	23.4%	14.2%	18.5%	30.6%
Drama/Speech						
Yes	26.3%	33.7%	28.3%	12.9%	17.6%	36.4%
No	27.7%	33.8%	21.8%	13.8%	17.8%	29.3%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
Yes	22.2%	28.1%	26.5%	10.4%	12.8%	23.4%
No	28.0%	34.3%	22.7%	14.1%	18.2%	29.8%
Student Government						
Yes	19.7%	27.3%	38.5%	8.4%	13.1%	56.6%
No	28.1%	34.1%	21.5%	14.2%	18.1%	27.6%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
Yes	25.1%	30.9%	23.2%	11.6%	16.5%	41.8%
No	27.7%	34.0%	22.8%	13.9%	17.9%	29.0%
Academic Clubs						
Yes	20.1%	24.7%	22.7%	8.7%	11.9%	35.8%
No	29.8%	36.4%	22.3%	15.2%	19.4%	27.9%
Service Clubs						
Yes	19.3%	23.5%	21.8%	8.3%	10.7%	29.2%
No	28.6%	35.0%	22.5%	14.4%	18.6%	28.9%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
Yes	33.3%	37.9%	13.9%	14.2%	18.8%	32.3%
No	27.4%	33.7%	22.8%	13.8%	17.8%	28.2%
Other Clubs						
Yes	22.9%	29.2%	27.7%	10.2%	14.3%	40.8%
No	29.9%	36.1%	20.5%	15.4%	19.5%	26.5%

Table F9: Prevalence of Cigarette Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

		Cigarette Use				
		Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics						
	Yes	52.3%	22.0%	13.3%	17.1%	47.7%
	No	54.7%	27.3%	12.2%	15.2%	45.3%
Band/Orchestra						
	Yes	42.2%	17.1%	11.4%	13.7%	57.8%
	No	55.8%	26.2%	13.0%	16.6%	44.2%
Choir						
	Yes	46.3%	19.5%	12.1%	14.7%	53.7%
	No	54.6%	25.5%	12.8%	16.3%	45.4%
Drama/Speech						
	Yes	53.1%	24.7%	13.5%	14.9%	46.9%
	No	53.6%	24.7%	12.6%	16.3%	46.4%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
	Yes	50.9%	21.6%	13.2%	16.0%	49.1%
	No	53.8%	25.0%	12.6%	16.1%	46.2%
Student Government						
	Yes	46.5%	21.0%	11.2%	14.3%	53.5%
	No	53.9%	24.9%	12.8%	16.2%	46.1%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
	Yes	49.3%	22.5%	11.9%	14.9%	50.7%
	No	53.7%	24.8%	12.7%	16.2%	46.3%
Academic Clubs						
	Yes	45.6%	18.7%	11.3%	15.6%	54.4%
	No	55.8%	26.4%	13.1%	16.3%	44.2%
Service Clubs						
	Yes	45.0%	19.0%	11.2%	14.9%	55.0%
	No	54.5%	25.4%	12.9%	16.2%	45.5%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
	Yes	57.1%	28.6%	12.1%	16.3%	42.9%
	No	53.4%	24.5%	12.8%	16.1%	46.6%
Other Clubs						
	Yes	50.5%	22.3%	12.3%	15.9%	49.5%
	No	55.0%	25.9%	12.9%	16.1%	45.0%

Table F10: Prevalence of Smokeless Tobacco Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

	Smokeless Tobacco Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	18.9%	6.6%	5.3%	6.9%	81.1%
No	14.2%	4.3%	3.8%	6.2%	85.8%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	10.0%	2.6%	2.9%	4.5%	90.0%
No	17.4%	5.8%	4.8%	6.8%	82.6%
Choir					
Yes	9.5%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	90.5%
No	17.2%	5.7%	4.7%	6.8%	82.8%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	14.4%	3.9%	4.1%	6.5%	85.6%
No	16.4%	5.5%	4.5%	6.4%	83.6%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	7.6%	1.6%	2.2%	3.8%	92.4%
No	17.0%	5.6%	4.7%	6.7%	83.0%
Student Government					
Yes	15.3%	4.6%	4.3%	6.4%	84.7%
No	16.2%	5.3%	4.5%	6.5%	83.8%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	12.9%	3.3%	4.0%	5.6%	87.1%
No	16.4%	5.4%	4.5%	6.5%	83.6%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	12.6%	3.6%	3.5%	5.6%	87.4%
No	17.3%	5.8%	4.7%	6.7%	82.7%
Service Clubs					
Yes	14.2%	4.4%	3.8%	6.0%	85.8%
No	16.4%	5.4%	4.5%	6.5%	83.6%
VOE/DE/Work Study					
Yes	19.3%	6.9%	4.6%	7.8%	80.7%
No	16.1%	5.2%	4.5%	6.4%	83.9%
Other Clubs					
Yes	16.0%	5.4%	4.1%	6.4%	84.0%
No	16.5%	5.3%	4.7%	6.5%	83.5%

Table F11: Prevalence of Beer Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

		Beer Use				
		Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics						
	Yes	60.5%	26.8%	17.1%	16.7%	39.5%
	No	59.9%	27.3%	16.5%	16.1%	40.1%
Band/Orchestra						
	Yes	46.7%	16.1%	14.3%	16.3%	53.3%
	No	62.7%	29.0%	17.2%	16.5%	37.3%
Choir						
	Yes	50.9%	18.6%	15.5%	16.7%	49.1%
	No	61.4%	28.2%	16.9%	16.3%	38.6%
Drama/Speech						
	Yes	58.1%	25.4%	17.3%	15.5%	41.9%
	No	60.3%	27.1%	16.6%	16.5%	39.7%
Drill Team/Cheerleader						
	Yes	57.7%	23.9%	17.5%	16.3%	42.3%
	No	60.2%	27.2%	16.6%	16.4%	39.8%
Student Government						
	Yes	54.9%	25.5%	15.2%	14.2%	45.1%
	No	60.3%	27.0%	16.8%	16.5%	39.7%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook						
	Yes	58.4%	25.8%	16.7%	15.9%	41.6%
	No	60.1%	27.0%	16.7%	16.4%	39.9%
Academic Clubs						
	Yes	53.3%	21.7%	15.6%	16.0%	46.7%
	No	62.0%	28.5%	17.0%	16.5%	38.0%
Service Clubs						
	Yes	52.5%	21.6%	14.9%	16.1%	47.5%
	No	60.9%	27.5%	16.9%	16.4%	39.1%
VOE/DE/Work Study						
	Yes	66.0%	33.0%	17.5%	15.5%	34.0%
	No	59.8%	26.7%	16.7%	16.4%	40.2%
Other Clubs						
	Yes	58.4%	26.0%	16.2%	16.2%	41.6%
	No	61.0%	27.5%	17.0%	16.5%	39.0%

Table F12: Prevalence of Wine Cooler Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

	Wine Cooler Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	62.8%	22.0%	21.7%	19.1%	37.2%
No	62.9%	23.7%	21.5%	17.7%	37.1%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	50.7%	16.2%	17.8%	16.7%	49.3%
No	65.1%	24.3%	22.2%	18.6%	34.9%
Choir					
Yes	58.2%	20.4%	20.4%	17.4%	41.8%
No	63.4%	23.4%	21.6%	18.5%	36.6%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	61.9%	23.0%	21.7%	17.1%	38.1%
No	62.8%	23.0%	21.4%	18.4%	37.2%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	69.2%	27.8%	24.3%	17.2%	30.8%
No	62.1%	22.5%	21.2%	18.4%	37.9%
Student Government					
Yes	60.3%	22.4%	21.2%	16.8%	39.7%
No	62.8%	23.0%	21.4%	18.4%	37.2%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	63.3%	23.8%	22.5%	17.0%	36.7%
No	62.6%	22.9%	21.3%	18.4%	37.4%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	57.6%	19.7%	20.7%	17.2%	42.4%
No	64.2%	23.9%	21.7%	18.6%	35.8%
Service Clubs					
Yes	56.5%	19.2%	20.8%	16.5%	43.5%
No	63.4%	23.3%	21.6%	18.5%	36.6%
VOE/DE/Work Study					
Yes	70.0%	28.9%	24.2%	16.9%	30.0%
No	62.4%	22.7%	21.4%	18.4%	37.6%
Other Clubs					
Yes	62.5%	23.1%	21.8%	17.7%	37.5%
No	63.0%	22.9%	21.4%	18.6%	37.0%

Table F13: Prevalence of Wine Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

	Wine Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	53.0%	15.3%	19.6%	18.1%	47.0%
No	53.1%	15.7%	19.6%	17.8%	46.9%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	44.0%	11.5%	16.7%	15.9%	56.0%
No	54.7%	16.3%	20.1%	18.3%	45.3%
Choir					
Yes	47.0%	13.9%	16.9%	16.1%	53.0%
No	53.8%	15.7%	19.9%	18.1%	46.2%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	55.4%	16.9%	20.8%	17.7%	44.6%
No	52.5%	15.3%	19.4%	17.8%	47.5%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	54.1%	15.6%	21.0%	17.5%	45.9%
No	52.7%	15.5%	19.4%	17.8%	47.3%
Student Government					
Yes	53.5%	15.4%	21.0%	17.1%	46.5%
No	52.8%	15.5%	19.4%	17.9%	47.2%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	53.9%	16.0%	20.7%	17.1%	46.1%
No	52.8%	15.5%	19.4%	17.9%	47.2%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	50.2%	14.2%	19.0%	17.0%	49.8%
No	53.7%	15.9%	19.7%	18.1%	46.3%
Service Clubs					
Yes	51.0%	13.9%	19.3%	17.8%	49.0%
No	53.2%	15.7%	19.6%	17.9%	46.8%
VOE/DE/Work Study					
Yes	57.7%	17.6%	22.0%	18.1%	42.3%
No	52.7%	15.4%	19.5%	17.9%	47.3%
Other Clubs					
Yes	53.8%	16.1%	20.2%	17.5%	46.2%
No	52.6%	15.3%	19.2%	18.0%	47.4%

Table F14: Prevalence of Liquor Use Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996

	Liquor Use				
	Ever Used	Past Month	School Year	Not Past Year	Never Used
Athletics					
Yes	50.4%	21.5%	15.6%	13.2%	49.6%
No	51.3%	22.9%	16.0%	12.4%	48.7%
Band/Orchestra					
Yes	37.0%	13.6%	12.4%	11.1%	63.0%
No	53.3%	23.8%	16.3%	13.2%	46.7%
Choir					
Yes	42.0%	16.6%	14.1%	11.2%	58.0%
No	51.9%	22.9%	15.9%	13.1%	48.1%
Drama/Speech					
Yes	50.5%	21.7%	16.4%	12.5%	49.5%
No	50.6%	22.2%	15.6%	12.8%	49.4%
Drill Team/Cheerleader					
Yes	51.3%	21.8%	17.1%	12.3%	48.7%
No	50.6%	22.2%	15.6%	12.8%	49.4%
Student Government					
Yes	50.0%	22.6%	15.8%	11.5%	50.0%
No	50.6%	22.1%	15.6%	12.9%	49.4%
Student Newspaper/Yearbook					
Yes	49.9%	21.6%	15.8%	12.5%	50.1%
No	50.6%	22.2%	15.6%	12.8%	49.4%
Academic Clubs					
Yes	45.7%	18.8%	14.8%	12.0%	54.3%
No	52.1%	23.1%	15.9%	13.1%	47.9%
Service Clubs					
Yes	46.3%	19.2%	14.9%	12.2%	53.7%
No	51.2%	22.5%	15.8%	12.9%	48.8%
VOE/DE/Work Study					
Yes	57.4%	28.2%	17.0%	12.2%	42.6%
No	50.3%	21.9%	15.6%	12.8%	49.7%
Other Clubs					
Yes	50.2%	22.1%	15.6%	12.5%	49.8%
No	51.0%	22.3%	15.8%	13.0%	49.0%

Texas Commission on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Since its inception in 1988, the Texas School Survey has been a biennial collaborative effort between the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) and the Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) at Texas A&M University to collect and analyze information on substance use among Texas youths. The statewide survey monitors trends in substance use among public school students, identifies emerging problem areas, and serves as a basis of comparison for local school surveys which are conducted annually by various school districts throughout the state. The *1996 Texas School Survey of Substance Use Among Students: Grades 7-12* was based on the responses of 106,924 secondary students in 72 school districts throughout Texas. Table 1 presents a demographic breakdown for the respondents based on gender, race/ethnicity, usual grades earned by the student, the structure of the student's family, and age.

Comparisons with National Data

The 1996 Texas School Survey was compared to the 1996 Monitoring the Future Study conducted by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan with support from the National Institute of Drug Abuse.[1] The Monitoring the Future Study gathers data from eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders nationwide. Tables 4 and 5 at the conclusion of this report compare the lifetime and past-month or current use of selected substances for eighth, tenth, and twelfth graders in Texas and nationwide.

Substance use trends among Texas youths are consistent with national trends, showing an increase in illicit drug use since 1992.

- Substance use trends for secondary students in Texas are consistent with national trends, showing an increase in illicit drug use, especially marijuana use since 1992.
- Texas eighth graders reported higher current use of marijuana, cocaine, and steroids than did eighth graders nationwide in 1996.
- Texas tenth graders reported more current use of cocaine than tenth graders nationwide, but were less likely than tenth graders nationwide to use cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and crack. This pattern also held for seniors in Texas versus seniors nationwide.
- Texas seniors were about two times more likely than national seniors to have used cocaine in the past month.

Other Texas Data

- The Texas Department of Public Safety Uniform Crime Report corroborates the rise in illicit drug use among Texas adolescents during recent years. It indicates that arrests of youths aged 17 and under for drug sales and possession are increasing. Total drug arrests for juveniles aged 17 and under in 1996 have doubled since 1985.

Table 1 **Total Number of Respondents to the 1996 Texas School Survey, by Grade and Demographic Characteristics**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total
Total Sample							
Students	20,387	22,731	18,313	18,854	13,014	13,625	106,924
Gender							
Males	9,851	11,092	8,891	8,785	6,063	6,421	51,103
Females	10,480	11,574	9,374	10,023	6,923	7,184	55,558
Race/Ethnicity							
Anglos	7,854	9,598	7,314	9,035	6,160	6,847	46,808
African Americans	3,242	3,523	3,183	3,014	2,152	1,834	16,948
Hispanics	7,432	7,589	6,020	5,035	3,333	3,631	33,040
Others	1,496	1,646	1,483	1,476	1,157	1,137	8,395
Usual Grades							
A's	5,870	6,780	4,383	4,842	3,417	4,440	29,732
B's	9,258	10,424	8,496	9,698	6,836	7,067	51,779
C's	3,799	4,108	3,909	3,332	2,291	1,789	19,228
D's	619	617	697	425	219	121	2,698
F's	282	250	348	149	65	50	1,144
Family Structure							
Live With Both Parents	12,680	14,175	10,984	11,696	7,995	8,544	66,074
Other Family Structures	7,571	8,449	7,232	7,089	4,969	5,042	40,352
Age							
11 or younger	219	5	6	0	6	10	246
Age 12	5,723	29	1	1	2	3	5,759
Age 13	11,805	6,682	35	2	0	4	18,528
Age 14	2,346	13,166	4,867	39	1	1	20,420
Age 15	200	2,583	10,392	5,832	42	6	19,055
Age 16	10	185	2,502	10,769	4,289	151	17,906
Age 17	1	9	374	1,832	7,288	4,799	14,303
Age 18	3	2	60	262	1,190	7,366	8,883
Age 19 or older	21	11	24	69	172	1,262	1,559

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to the missing frequency of the specific category.

- According to the Uniform Crime Report, the proportion of juvenile marijuana arrests to total drug offenses in Texas peaked in 1987 at 78 percent, dropped to a low of 39 percent in 1991, but was on the rise again at 62 percent in 1994 and 75 percent in 1996.
- In 1988, according to the Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process which collects information on all clients entering TCADA- funded substance abuse treatment programs, 40 percent of juvenile admissions were for a primary problem of marijuana. This figure dropped to a low of 20 percent in 1991, but then climbed to 51 percent in 1994 and 67 percent in 1996.

Drug-Specific Patterns of Use

Some 64 percent of Texas secondary students in 1996 reported using tobacco, alcohol, inhalants, steroids, and/or illicit drugs during the past school year, including the past month, while 78 percent of students reported using some type of substance in their lifetime. A prevalence table containing a complete list of substance use rates for Texas secondary students by survey year is shown at the end of this report (Table 6).

Tobacco

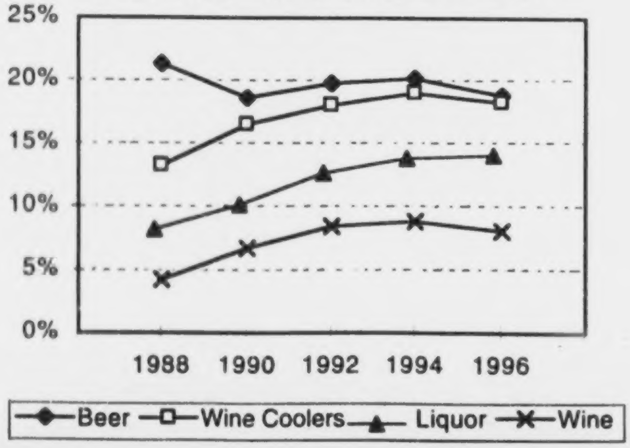
- Lifetime and current prevalence rates for tobacco were higher than for any other substance except alcohol.
- In 1996, 55 percent of all secondary students reported having used some type of tobacco product during their lifetime (54 percent had ever used cigarettes, and 17 percent had ever used smokeless tobacco).
- Lifetime tobacco use ranged from 41 percent for seventh graders to 63 percent for seniors.
- While lifetime tobacco use remained stable between 1990 and 1996, current use of tobacco increased during that same period with tenth graders showing the greatest increase.
- The average age reported for first use of tobacco among seniors was 13.6 years, earlier than the age of first use of any other substance.

Alcohol

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas secondary students. In many ways, curtailing alcohol consumption is more problematic than reducing the use of illicit drugs because of the availability of alcohol and the perception among adolescents that drinking alcohol is not as dangerous as using other drugs.

Alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance among Texas youths.

Figure 1 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported That They Normally Consumed Five or More Drinks at One Time: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



- Lifetime alcohol use was 73 percent for all secondary students, ranging from 56 percent for seventh graders to 85 percent for seniors.
- Both lifetime and current use of alcohol showed a decrease between 1994 and 1996.
- Although binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks on one occasion) was lower in 1996 than in 1994, the percentage of students who reported heavy alcohol consumption has increased since 1988. For example, 13 percent of all students in 1988 said they usually drank five or more wine coolers during an average drinking occasion, compared to 18 percent in 1996 (Figure 1). During that time, binge drinking for wine doubled from 4 percent to 8 percent, and binge drinking for liquor increased from 9 percent to 14 percent.
- A majority of students thought alcohol was very easy to obtain.
- More than 9 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year. Of those students, about one-half went to class while drunk more than once and one-fifth did so four or more times.

> *More than 9 percent of all secondary students went to class while drunk during the past school year.*

Inhalants

Although fewer Texas youths used inhalants in 1996 than in 1988, inhalant use remains a problem, particularly for students in seventh and eighth grades, and for those who are experiencing academic, attendance, and disciplinary problems in school. Students who had used inhalants had many of the characteristics associated with those who drop out of school: poor academic achievement, low motivation (suggested by increased truancy), and poor adjustment to school (indicated by increased discipline problems).

Figure 2 **Lifetime and Past-Month Use of Inhalants Among Texas Secondary Students, by Academic Performance: 1996**

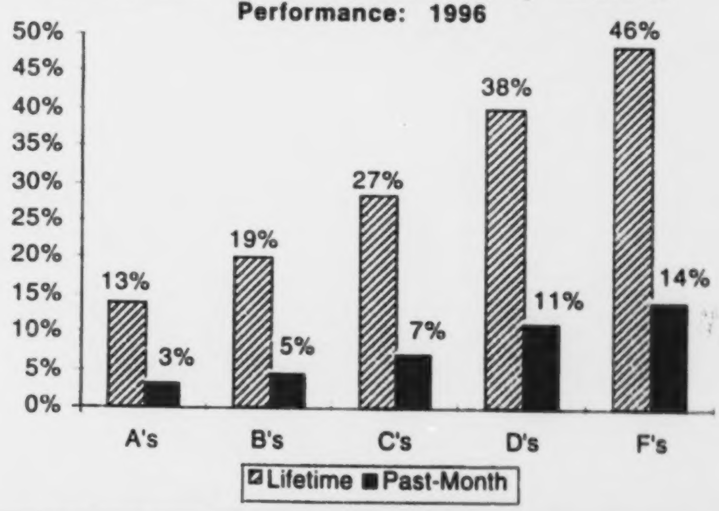
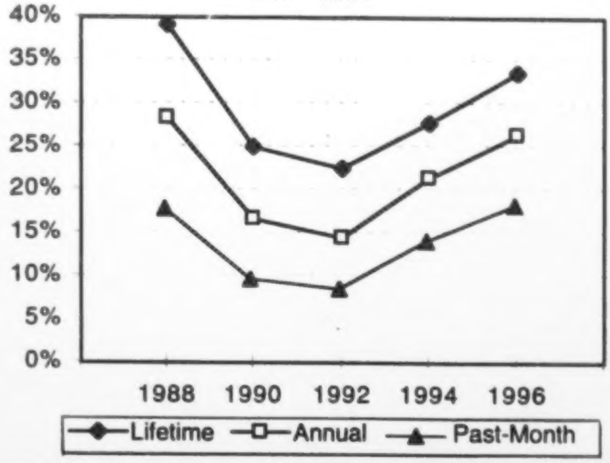


Figure 3 **Trends in Lifetime, Annual, and Past-Month Use of Any Illicit Drug Among Texas Secondary Students: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



The use of illicit drugs increased significantly between 1992 and 1996, reversing a downward trend seen since 1988.

Figure 2 shows the lifetime and past-month use of inhalants on the basis of academic performance.

- In 1996, 22 percent of seventh graders and 24 percent of eighth graders reported lifetime inhalant use, while 14 to 16 percent of juniors and seniors reported lifetime inhalant use.
- Students who made C's or below were about 1.7 times more likely to have ever used inhalants than those who made A's and B's.
- Correction fluid was the most commonly used inhalant among Texas secondary students, followed by liquid or spray paint, and gasoline.
- Unlike other inhalants, nitrites are more likely to be used by older students.

Illicit Drugs

- Use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1996, reversing the downward trend seen since 1988. The increase was much higher among younger students than older students.
- About 34 percent of all secondary students in 1996 had used some type of illicit substance during their lifetime, up from 22 percent in 1992, but still below the 1988 rate of 39 percent (Figure 3).
- Use of illicit drugs was highest among seniors. About 43 percent reported lifetime use of an illicit drug, and 21 percent reported past-month use of an illicit drug.
- Fewer students in 1996 were limiting their illicit drug use to marijuana, indicating that adolescents are currently more inclined to use multiple substances.

Marijuana

Marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance behind alcohol and tobacco in 1996.

- In 1996, marijuana was the most commonly used illicit drug and the third most prevalent substance other than alcohol and tobacco.
- Lifetime marijuana use for all secondary students rose to 31 percent in 1996, increasing significantly from 20 percent in 1992, but still just below the peak of 32 percent in 1988.
- Older students were more likely to report use of marijuana. About 17 percent of seventh graders in 1996 reported lifetime marijuana use, while 41 percent of the seniors did so.
- Not only had more students used marijuana, but also those who had used did so more often. As many as 8 percent of all students in 1996 reported using marijuana on a daily or weekly basis. The heavy use of marijuana was up from 3 percent in 1992.

Uppers

- Uppers were the second most frequently used illicit drug among Texas secondary students. Use of uppers has increased slightly since 1992 but was only one-half as much as the level in 1988.
- In 1996, overall lifetime use of uppers was about 8 percent, and current use was about 3 percent with older students reporting higher levels of lifetime use.

Downers

- Only 6 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of downers, and 2 percent reported current use.
- Lifetime use of downers increased from 1994 to 1996 for most secondary students except for seventh and eighth graders.

Cocaine/Crack

- About 7 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of powdered cocaine, and 2 percent reported current use. Very little crack use was reported (3 percent, lifetime use; 0.6 percent, current use).
- Hispanic students reported considerably higher lifetime and current use of powdered cocaine (11 percent and 4 percent, respectively) than Anglo (6 percent and 2 percent) or African American (1 percent and 0.4 percent) students.
- Lifetime cocaine/crack use decreased from 7 percent to 5 percent between 1988 and 1992, but rose again to 7 percent in 1996.
- Cocaine/crack use tended to be two to three times higher among students who made poor grades.

Hallucinogens

- Lifetime use of hallucinogens displayed a trend similar to cocaine/crack: it was 7 percent in 1988, decreased to 5 percent from 1990 to 1992, but rose to 7 percent in 1996.
- Current use of hallucinogens has remained steady at 2 percent over the past five surveys.

Ecstasy

- More than 5 percent of all secondary students in 1996 reported lifetime use of Ecstasy which was two times as much use as reported from 1992 to 1994.
- Ecstasy use was more prevalent among Anglo students. About 8 percent of Anglo students admitted lifetime use compared to 4 percent of Hispanics and 1 percent of African American students.

Steroids

- Steroid consumption was virtually an all-male phenomenon. Three percent of males reported lifetime use in comparison to 1 percent of females.
- Steroid use was more prevalent among athletes. About 70 percent more secondary students who participated in athletics had ever used steroids than those who were not in athletics.

Demographic Variables

Gender

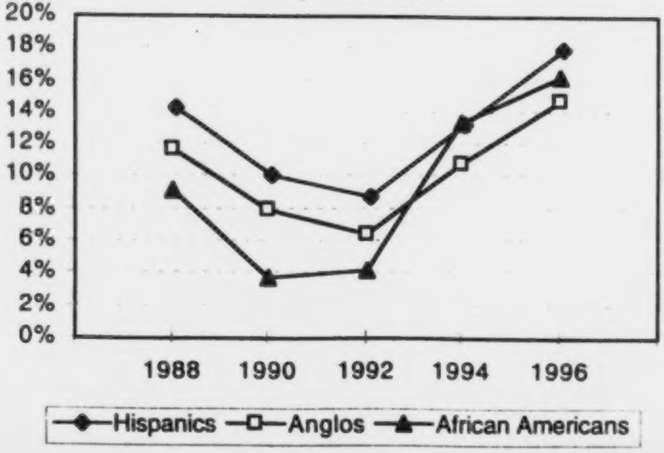
- Except for uppers, male students were more likely to use substances than female students, especially in the higher grades. For example in 1996, 47 percent of male seniors reported lifetime use of any illicit drug versus 38 percent of female seniors.
- From 1994 to 1996, lifetime rates increased more rapidly among female students than male students for tobacco, inhalants, and all illicit drugs except downers.

Race/Ethnicity

- In 1996, Hispanic students reported the highest prevalence use for alcohol, inhalants, any illicit drug, marijuana, cocaine, and crack. Anglo students had the highest prevalence rates for hallucinogens, uppers,

From 1994 to 1996, lifetime drug use increased more rapidly among girls.

Figure 4 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Reported Past-Month Use of Marijuana, by Race/Ethnicity: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**



downers, steroids, and Ecstasy. African American students had the highest rates of use for the category "marijuana only."

- All three racial/ethnic groups showed an increase in illicit drug use between 1992 and 1996, breaking a trend of declining drug use since 1988. For the survey years 1988, 1990, and 1992, Hispanic students reported the highest rates of past-month use of marijuana, followed by Anglo students, with African American students reporting the least amount of current use as shown in Figure 4. In 1994 as in 1996, however, African Americans outpaced Anglos in the percentage of students who reported past-month use of marijuana.

Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than others.

School Grades

- Students who earned grades of C or lower reported two to three times as much lifetime and current use for all illicit drugs than those making A's and B's.
- Both academic groups of students reported an increase in lifetime use of all substances except alcohol between 1994 and 1996, with students who made A's and B's showing higher increased rates for any illicit drug, marijuana, and downers.

Family Structure

- Students who lived with both parents were less likely to use substances than those who lived in other family structures.
- Compared to 1988, decreases in lifetime use of alcohol and marijuana were seen among students from two-parent families, while students from other family structures showed increases in use of alcohol and marijuana.

Socioeconomic Status

- Students who held jobs were clearly more likely to use substances than those who did not have jobs. Working students were about 1.4 times more likely to report lifetime and current use of any illicit drug, marijuana, and cocaine/crack; and, they were about two times more likely to use hallucinogens.
- Secondary students with a college-educated parent were less likely to have used substances in the past school year (62 percent) than those whose parents had not achieved this educational level (67 percent). This difference was most evident among students in lower grades, but was not an indicator of substance use for twelfth graders.

Other Factors

Secondary students were more likely to have higher levels of substance use (1) if they had conduct problems at school; (2) if most of their friends also used substances; (3) if they had easy access to substances; (4) if they did not think a substance was dangerous; (5) if they felt unsafe in their homes, schools, and/or neighborhoods; (6) if they thought their parents approved of substance use; and (7) if they rarely participated in extracurricular activities.

Conduct Problems

- Students who had missed class or had conduct problems in school were more likely than other students to have used alcohol or drugs. Of those students who had no conduct problems during the school year, only 25 percent drank alcohol, 3 percent used inhalants, and 7 percent used marijuana in the past month. By contrast, of the students who had conduct problems on four or more days, 62 percent had consumed alcohol, 11 percent had used inhalants, and 38 percent had used marijuana in the past month.

Peer Use

- About 80 percent of all secondary students in 1996 said that at least a few of their close friends drank alcohol, and 57 percent said they had close friends who used marijuana. Only 23 percent of the students said that they had any close friends who used inhalants.

Availability of Substances

- Figure 5 shows the trends of alcohol and illicit drug use at parties. About 57 percent of all secondary students (33 percent of seventh graders and 73 percent of seniors) in 1996 reported that alcohol was used at some parties they attended during the past school year; 43 percent said that illicit drugs were used at some parties they had attended.
- About 75 percent of all secondary students said that tobacco and alcohol were very or somewhat easy to obtain, compared to 53 percent for marijuana, 28 percent for cocaine, 25 percent for crack and hallucinogens, and 24 percent for Ecstasy. Older students were more likely to say that substances were easier to obtain than younger students.

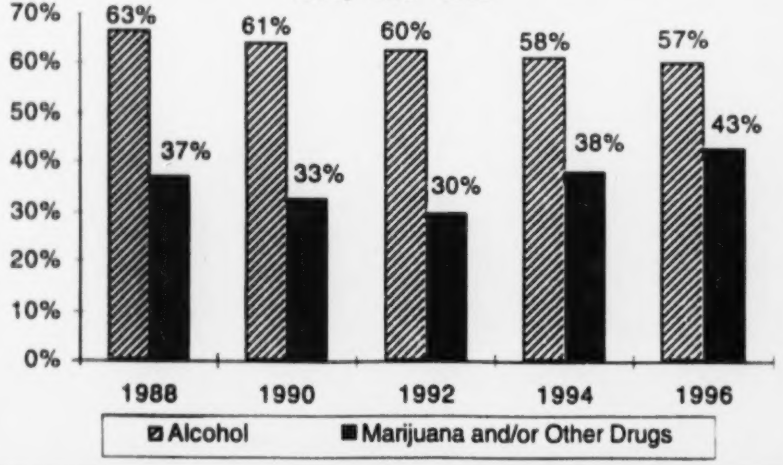


Figure 5 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Substances Were Used at Some Parties They Attended: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996**

Table 2 Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Drank Beer/Smoked Marijuana in the Past Month, by Parental Approval: 1996

	Past-Month Beer Use	Past-Month Marijuana Use
Parents Disapproved	23%	14%
Parents Approved	55%	44%
Parents Neither Disapproved nor Approved	49%	43%
Don't Know How Parents Felt	25%	18%

> *Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances.*

Table 3 Participation in Extracurricular Activity for Past-Month Substance Users and Non-Users: 1996 Texas Secondary Students

	Past-Month Alcohol Use		**Past-Month Marijuana Use**	
Number of Extracurricular Activities	Users (N=39,306)	Non-Users (N=66,703)	Users (N=16,255)	Non-Users (N=88,962)
0	20.9%	16.8%	28.2%	16.4%
1	33.4%	31.6%	35.3%	31.8%
2	22.1%	23.4%	19.6%	23.5%
3 or More	23.6%	28.2%	17.0%	28.3%

Notes: N is the actual sample size. All differences between alcohol/marijuana users and non-users are significant (p<0.01).

Perceptions of Danger

- Youths who believed substances were quite dangerous were less likely to actually use those substances. For example in 1996, only 22 percent of the students who thought alcohol was very dangerous to use actually drank in the past month, compared to 61 percent of those who thought alcohol was not very dangerous to use. Only 4 percent of students who believed marijuana was very dangerous to use had actually used it in the past month, whereas the current prevalence of marijuana was 44 percent and 66 percent for those who believed that marijuana was not very dangerous to use and not dangerous at all.

Perceptions of Security

- Substance use by students is related to their perceptions of the safety of their environments. Substance-using students felt significantly less secure in their homes, neighborhoods, and schools than non-users.

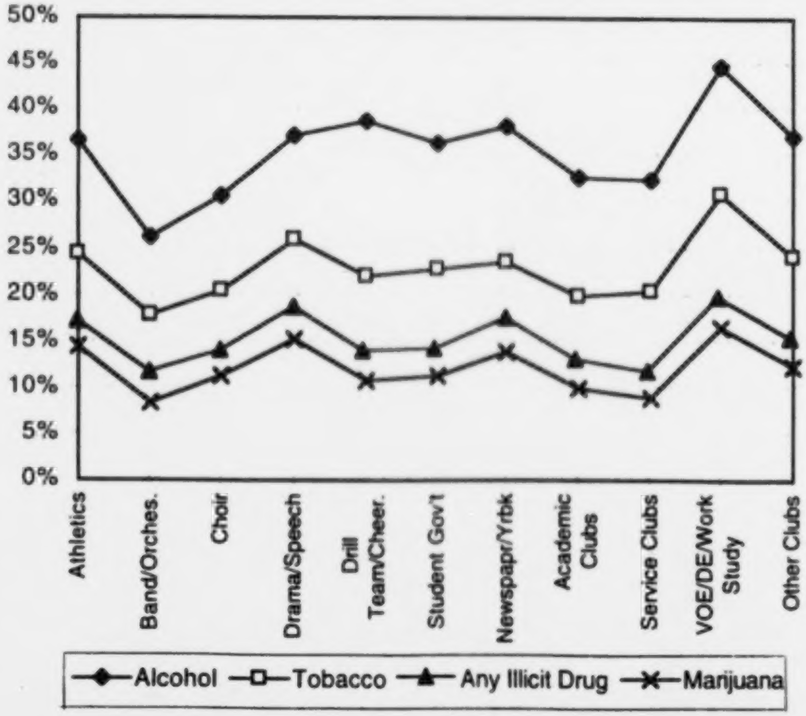
Parental Influence

- Adolescents who said their parents approved of teens their age using substances were more likely to consume substances than those who indicated parental disapproval. For example, past-month use of marijuana was 44 percent among students who believed their parents approved of teens their age using marijuana, compared to only 14 percent of those whose parents strongly or mildly disapproved (Table 2).
- Parental involvement in the activities of their children tends to serve as a protective factor against adolescent involvement in substance use. Students whose parents attended school events were less likely to use alcohol and marijuana.

Extracurricular Activities

- Students who participated in extracurricular activities were less likely to use substances (Table 3). For example, only 17 percent of past-month marijuana users regularly participated in three or more extracurricular activities, compared to 28 percent of marijuana non-users. There were differences in levels of substance use, however, among the different activity groups as shown in Figure 6.
- On the basis of extracurricular activities, students involved in vocational education (VOE), distributive education (DE), and work study programs

Figure 6 **Past-Month Use of Selected Substances Among Texas Secondary Students, by Type of Extracurricular Activity: 1996**



had the highest rates of substance use. For example, the VOE/DE/work study students reported past-month use of any illicit drug at 19 percent, compared to athletes at 16 percent and choir members at 13 percent. Band and orchestra students reported the lowest past-month use of any illicit drug at 10 percent. The VOE/DE/work study students also drank more than other activity groups of students, followed by drill team members and cheerleaders who had the second highest rates of drinking.

- Secondary students who participated in band or orchestra reported the lowest lifetime and current use of all substances except smokeless tobacco.

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Problems

- Driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is one of the most disturbing consequences of substance use by adolescents. Although the percentage of students who reported driving after having a good bit to drink has declined through the years, the percentage who had driven while high on drugs increased sharply from 1992 to 1996 (for example, from 8 percent in 1992 to 17 percent in 1996 among seniors).
- The percentage of secondary students who had gotten into trouble with the police due to drinking remained at 5 to 6 percent over the past several years, but about two times as many secondary students in 1996 than in 1992 reported drug-related problems with the law or their teachers (3.1 percent versus 1.4 percent, with the police; 2.2 percent versus 1.2 percent, with their teachers).

Conclusions

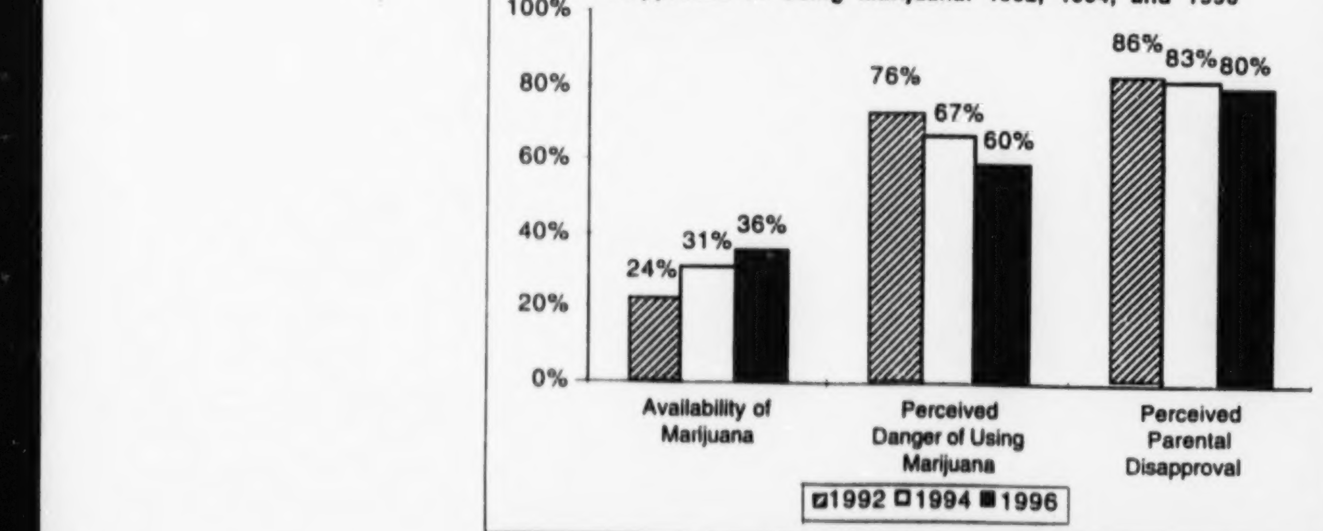
- After showing a downward trend since 1988, use of illicit drugs among Texas secondary students increased significantly from 1992 to 1996. The increases in illicit drug use resulted mostly from rising prevalence rates among eighth graders, female students, and African American students.
- Increases in illicit drug use were much larger among the younger secondary students. For instance, eighth graders' lifetime use of any illicit drug increased from 15 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 1996.
- Marijuana has become more popular since 1992; its current use among Texas eighth graders has tripled over five years. To the extent that marijuana is a gateway drug to other illicit drugs, then the sharp increase in marijuana use found in this study may be a warning signal of potential future increases in other illicit drug use.
- Higher use of drugs may be partially attributed to more lax attitudes toward drug use among Texas secondary students, lowered perceptions of parental disapproval of substance use, and the increased availability of drugs (Figure 7).
- Between 1994 and 1996, prevalence use increased for all drug types, with the largest increase in lifetime Ecstasy use followed by lifetime crack use.

> *Marijuana has become more popular since 1992; its current use among eighth graders has tripled over five years.*

- Male students reported substance use rates well above those for females for most substances; although, the increase in the lifetime use of substances from 1994 to 1996 among females outpaced their male counterparts.
- Alcohol remained the most commonly used substance among Texas secondary students, followed by tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, and uppers.
- Not only did more students use drugs in 1996, but also students used drugs more frequently. Given the increase in illicit drug use, a variety of indicators corroborated this phenomenon including crime reports and substance abuse treatment data.
- Survey participants reported more instances of reckless behavior as a result of substance use. Higher percentages of students than in 1992 reported drug use at most or all of the parties they attended. Similarly, more students attended class high on drugs or intoxicated in 1996.
- Overall, students who reported grades of C or lower were two to three times more likely to use substances than A and B students. Paradoxically, both academic groups showed increases in lifetime substance use from 1994 to 1996, with A and B students showing larger increases for any illicit drug, marijuana, and downers. Peer pressure and lowered perceptions of the dangers of substance use may play a role in making substance use more acceptable to adolescents. This trend speaks to the rising popularity of substance use at all levels — even the academically successful students are at risk.

Rising levels of substance use affect all kinds of students, including the academically successful.

Figure 7 **Percentage of Texas Secondary Students Who Said Marijuana Was Very Easy to Obtain, Very Dangerous to Use, and Their Parents Strongly Disapproved of Using Marijuana: 1992, 1994, and 1996**



- Students who held jobs were more likely to experiment with substances than those who did not hold jobs. This phenomenon could be a result of exposure to older co-workers who experiment with substances. Employment, however, could possibly affect academics and curtail extracurricular activity participation which are protective measures against substance use.

Students who held jobs were more likely to experiment with substances than those who did not hold jobs

Results of the present study suggest that prevention initiatives should include the following strategies:

- encourage students to participate in extracurricular activities;
- help them to develop positive peer relationships;
- foster parental participation in school activities;
- facilitate parental communications of disapproval of the use of alcohol and drugs by their children;
- integrate substance use prevention methods in as many areas of the school setting as possible;
- encourage students who are experimenting with alcohol and drugs to seek help from adults; and
- help create community and school settings to provide an economically adequate and safe environment.

Meanwhile, intervention programs are needed to serve those adolescents who are already using drugs in order to prevent their further relapse to drug abuse. Special attention should be paid to creating programs tailored to older students who would traditionally not seek out an adult for help with a substance abuse problem. Moreover, treatment programs are needed to work with those who are already dependent on drugs.

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[1] National Institute on Drug Abuse, "Monitoring the Future Study: Trends in Prevalence of Various Drugs for 8th-Graders, 10th-Graders, and High School Seniors," NIDA *Capsules* (Rockville, Md.: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1996).

Table 4 Lifetime Use of Selected Substances from 1992 to 1996: National and Texas 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders

	Lifetime Use					
	USA			Texas		
	1992	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Cigarettes						
Grade 8	45.2%	46.1%	49.2%	47.0%	49.7%	50.3%
Grade 10	53.5%	56.9%	61.2%	55.8%	57.3%	58.1%
Grade 12	61.8%	62.0%	63.5%	58.7%	60.0%	60.8%
Smokeless Tobacco						
Grade 8	20.7%	19.9%	20.4%	13.9%	15.5%	13.9%
Grade 10	26.6%	29.2%	27.4%	17.5%	18.9%	19.4%
Grade 12	32.4%	30.7%	29.8%	24.2%	23.8%	22.9%
Marijuana						
Grade 8	11.2%	16.7%	23.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%
Grade 10	21.4%	30.4%	39.8%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%
Grade 12	32.6%	38.2%	44.9%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%
Cocaine						
Grade 8	2.9%	3.6%	4.5%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%
Grade 10	3.3%	4.3%	6.5%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%
Grade 12	6.1%	5.9%	7.1%	7.2%	8.2%	10.2%
Crack						
Grade 8	1.6%	2.4%	2.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%
Grade 10	1.5%	2.1%	3.3%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%
Grade 12	2.6%	3.0%	3.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%
Hallucinogens						
Grade 8	3.8%	4.3%	5.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%
Grade 10	6.4%	8.1%	10.5%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%
Grade 12	9.2%	11.4%	14.0%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%
Steroids						
Grade 8	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%
Grade 10	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Grade 12	2.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%

	Lifetime Use					
	USA			Texas		
	1993	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Alcohol *						
Grade 8	55.7%	55.8%	55.3%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%
Grade 10	71.6%	71.1%	71.8%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%
Grade 12	80.0%	80.4%	79.2%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The wording of the national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Table 5 Past-Month Use of Selected Substances from 1992 to 1996: National and Texas 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders

	Past-Month Use					
	USA			Texas		
	1992	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Cigarettes						
Grade 8	15.5%	18.6%	21.0%	15.5%	21.7%	21.3%
Grade 10	21.5%	25.4%	30.4%	19.8%	24.6%	27.6%
Grade 12	27.8%	31.2%	34.0%	23.6%	27.6%	31.0%
Smokeless Tobacco						
Grade 8	7.0%	7.7%	7.1%	4.1%	4.7%	4.2%
Grade 10	9.6%	10.5%	8.6%	5.2%	6.6%	6.9%
Grade 12	11.4%	11.1%	9.8%	7.5%	7.9%	7.6%
Marijuana						
Grade 8	3.7%	7.8%	11.3%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%
Grade 10	8.1%	15.8%	20.4%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%
Grade 12	11.9%	19.0%	21.9%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%
Cocaine						
Grade 8	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%	1.7%
Grade 10	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.5%
Grade 12	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	3.4%
Crack						
Grade 8	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Grade 10	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Hallucinogens						
Grade 8	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Grade 10	1.8%	2.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%
Grade 12	2.1%	3.1%	3.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%
Steroids						
Grade 8	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Grade 12	0.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%

	Past-Month Use					
	USA			Texas		
	1993	1994	1996	1992	1994	1996
Alcohol *						
Grade 8	24.3%	25.5%	26.2%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%
Grade 10	38.2%	39.2%	40.4%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%
Grade 12	48.6%	50.1%	50.8%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%

* Alcohol is shown separately because the 1992 and 1994 national figures are not comparable. The wording of the national questionnaire was changed in 1993; the new questionnaire required heavier use to elicit a positive response.

Table 6 Prevalence and Recency of Use of Substances, by Grade: Texas Secondary Students, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Past-Month 1988	Past-Month 1990	Past-Month 1992	Past-Month 1994	Past-Month 1996
Tobacco**	-	56.2%	54.3%	54.5%	55.2%	-	22.9%	20.9%	24.2%	26.2%
Grade 7	-	42.4%	42.8%	40.1%	41.3%	-	15.9%	14.8%	15.8%	17.0%
Grade 8	-	52.7%	50.0%	51.9%	51.9%	-	20.9%	17.1%	23.3%	22.6%
Grade 9	-	59.4%	57.5%	57.2%	57.7%	-	23.1%	23.1%	25.6%	27.5%
Grade 10	-	58.0%	58.3%	59.6%	60.1%	-	23.1%	21.9%	26.9%	29.6%
Grade 11	-	61.5%	58.6%	60.7%	61.4%	-	27.0%	24.1%	26.5%	30.8%
Grade 12	-	66.5%	62.3%	62.7%	63.3%	-	29.7%	26.9%	30.5%	33.6%
Alcohol	75.5%	81.0%	75.6%	74.1%	73.3%	42.8%	43.6%	37.0%	39.4%	37.3%
Grade 7	58.5%	68.7%	58.2%	57.6%	56.4%	28.0%	29.2%	23.5%	24.0%	23.1%
Grade 8	68.7%	76.7%	70.9%	69.3%	68.0%	31.6%	36.6%	30.4%	34.3%	31.6%
Grade 9	75.9%	81.3%	78.0%	76.2%	76.1%	41.0%	41.9%	38.5%	41.0%	38.2%
Grade 10	83.0%	85.1%	82.4%	81.1%	79.0%	49.2%	48.0%	41.5%	44.5%	42.1%
Grade 11	84.5%	87.9%	83.9%	82.8%	82.2%	55.1%	51.6%	44.4%	48.3%	45.7%
Grade 12	86.4%	90.4%	86.1%	85.5%	84.6%	57.5%	60.3%	49.9%	52.0%	50.8%
Inhalants#	30.0%	24.1%	23.2%	18.7%	19.8%	7.0%	6.2%	5.3%	4.9%	5.1%
Grade 7	33.1%	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%	22.1%	11.8%	9.9%	9.2%	7.1%	8.1%
Grade 8	32.0%	25.4%	26.1%	23.8%	23.9%	9.4%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%
Grade 9	30.7%	25.6%	23.3%	19.4%	21.3%	6.8%	6.6%	3.7%	5.2%	4.8%
Grade 10	29.3%	23.9%	22.3%	17.4%	18.2%	6.0%	4.7%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%
Grade 11	26.6%	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%	15.5%	5.3%	2.4%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Grade 12	25.5%	22.1%	18.4%	14.5%	14.4%	3.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Any Illicit Drug	39.1%	25.1%	22.4%	27.8%	33.7%	17.1%	9.5%	8.4%	13.7%	17.7%
Grade 7	25.0%	11.1%	11.4%	14.6%	19.0%	12.8%	5.6%	5.0%	7.4%	10.2%
Grade 8	33.0%	17.6%	15.0%	23.5%	28.4%	16.6%	7.7%	5.1%	12.4%	15.6%
Grade 9	36.0%	25.6%	23.9%	30.2%	37.3%	15.4%	10.3%	9.9%	15.9%	20.7%
Grade 10	42.9%	27.8%	28.1%	32.7%	39.0%	18.4%	10.0%	10.3%	16.4%	20.4%
Grade 11	49.1%	33.7%	29.2%	35.0%	41.5%	20.6%	11.2%	11.2%	15.5%	20.5%
Grade 12	54.3%	39.9%	31.8%	36.3%	42.5%	20.2%	13.5%	10.3%	16.0%	20.5%
Marijuana	31.5%	22.6%	19.7%	25.3%	31.2%	11.5%	7.8%	6.8%	12.0%	15.9%
Grade 7	18.8%	9.4%	9.9%	12.7%	16.6%	7.6%	4.6%	3.9%	6.3%	8.7%
Grade 8	26.6%	15.1%	11.9%	21.1%	25.5%	11.7%	5.9%	4.0%	10.6%	13.7%
Grade 9	28.1%	23.1%	21.2%	27.8%	34.9%	10.5%	8.2%	8.3%	14.3%	18.8%
Grade 10	34.4%	24.2%	24.5%	29.9%	36.1%	12.4%	8.1%	8.3%	14.2%	18.4%
Grade 11	40.7%	31.2%	26.0%	32.0%	39.1%	14.3%	9.7%	8.7%	13.9%	18.8%
Grade 12	45.7%	37.5%	29.3%	34.0%	40.5%	13.9%	11.5%	8.4%	14.3%	18.5%
Marijuana Only##	15.2%	12.7%	10.8%	14.8%	14.4%	4.2%	2.8%	2.6%	5.8%	5.5%
Grade 7	8.9%	5.9%	6.1%	8.4%	8.0%	3.6%	2.2%	1.9%	3.8%	3.5%
Grade 8	14.0%	8.9%	6.7%	12.7%	11.5%	4.9%	2.4%	1.4%	5.5%	4.8%
Grade 9	14.3%	12.9%	11.1%	16.9%	16.0%	3.9%	3.1%	3.0%	7.7%	6.5%
Grade 10	16.0%	13.4%	13.7%	17.0%	16.6%	4.4%	2.5%	3.4%	6.1%	6.4%
Grade 11	19.9%	17.9%	14.0%	18.1%	18.9%	4.8%	3.6%	3.2%	6.2%	6.8%
Grade 12	20.1%	19.8%	15.8%	18.3%	18.0%	3.5%	2.9%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%

** Due to differences in methodology, 1988 figures can not be compared in this category.

# Use of inhalants has been adjusted, based on all data from the survey to include all appropriate responses.

## Use of "marijuana only" indicates using no other illicit drug besides marijuana.

Table 6 **Prevalence and Recency of Use: 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996 (Cont.)**

	Ever Used 1988	Ever Used 1990	Ever Used 1992	Ever Used 1994	Ever Used 1996	Past-Month 1988	Past-Month 1990	Past-Month 1992	Past-Month 1994	Past-Month 1996
Cocaine/Crack	6.7%	5.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.1%	2.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%
Grade 7	4.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%
Grade 8	5.2%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	5.6%	2.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%	2.0%
Grade 9	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.0%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.9%
Grade 10	7.0%	6.1%	6.1%	6.5%	8.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 11	8.8%	7.8%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%
Grade 12	11.6%	10.2%	7.5%	8.3%	10.6%	4.2%	2.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.6%
Hallucinogens	6.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.9%	7.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Grade 7	3.4%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	2.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 8	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.3%	4.7%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Grade 9	5.7%	4.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%	3.1%
Grade 10	6.7%	5.3%	6.0%	7.8%	9.5%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	3.0%
Grade 11	9.3%	6.2%	6.9%	8.0%	10.3%	3.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.7%
Grade 12	11.7%	8.8%	8.2%	9.8%	12.5%	4.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.6%	3.5%
Uppers	17.1%	7.2%	6.5%	7.0%	7.9%	5.8%	2.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%
Grade 7	10.5%	3.0%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Grade 8	12.3%	5.2%	5.0%	5.5%	5.4%	5.4%	2.2%	1.6%	2.3%	2.1%
Grade 9	14.5%	7.8%	6.5%	7.6%	8.3%	4.9%	2.7%	1.9%	2.6%	3.0%
Grade 10	20.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.2%	10.7%	7.0%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	3.3%
Grade 11	22.9%	8.9%	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%	6.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%
Grade 12	25.0%	11.1%	9.6%	9.9%	12.1%	6.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	3.4%
Downers	13.3%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	5.6%	3.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.8%
Grade 7	11.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Grade 8	12.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	5.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Grade 9	11.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.0%	6.3%	3.8%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.1%
Grade 10	14.3%	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%	7.3%	3.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%
Grade 11	15.4%	5.1%	6.1%	5.4%	7.2%	3.2%	0.8%	1.9%	1.2%	2.0%
Grade 12	15.3%	6.5%	5.5%	6.0%	8.5%	2.7%	1.3%	1.0%	1.7%	2.6%
Steroids	NA	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	2.1%	NA	*%	*%	0.5%	0.6%
Grade 7	NA	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	NA	0.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	1.3%	2.0%	2.1%	NA	0.7%	*%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 9	NA	1.4%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	NA	*%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Grade 10	NA	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	NA	*%	*%	*%	0.5%
Grade 11	NA	1.9%	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	NA	*%	*%	*%	0.8%
Grade 12	NA	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.3%	NA	*%	*%	0.5%	0.6%
Ecstasy	NA	4.1%	2.6%	2.5%	5.4%	NA	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	1.5%
Grade 7	NA	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	NA	*%	0.5%	*%	0.7%
Grade 8	NA	1.6%	0.8%	1.7%	3.4%	NA	0.7%	*%	0.6%	1.2%
Grade 9	NA	3.8%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	NA	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%
Grade 10	NA	4.4%	2.7%	3.4%	6.7%	NA	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.8%
Grade 11	NA	6.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.5%	NA	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%
Grade 12	NA	9.1%	5.8%	4.0%	9.4%	NA	2.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%

NA: Not Available

* Less than 0.5%